The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,196.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage.........	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„ 28	0
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Domestic Occurrences each.............	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PASSMORE—December 3rd, 1865, at Woodville, Ilfracombe, Devon, Louisa Agnes, the dearly beloved and eldest daughter of R. A. Passmore, Esq., aged 10 years and 6 months.

LIDDERDALE—January 13th, at Cumballa Hill, at his brother's house, of consumption Edward Keate Lidderdale, of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.... .... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class.... .... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay........	3rd	Leave Bussorah........	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas.......	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire.......	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo........		21	„ Colombo........		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin........	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. Maddison R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at 10 A. M. on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingoria „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa.... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar .... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta .... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingoria .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 20th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A. 1. at Lloyds, H. D. Rowe, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain Rowe, or to

W. NICOL & Co, Agents of ship *British Nation*.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain Everitt, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1157 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January 1866, calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," Tons 1,250, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseiles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose*, *Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.—For a full and particular account of the same, by the Ghost of Mr. Barney Maguire, See No. IV. of "PUNCH IN INDIA," to be published THIS MORNING.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay, of the Wouldham Cement Company (Limited) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received from the works in England (see Prospectus.) For particulars and terms apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents to the Wouldham Cement Company (Limited).

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office

FARNHAM & Co.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1 A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public markets.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2561, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration applications from Ragonath Doo'ba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

To C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In addition to the business to be submitted to the Worshipful Bench for consideration on MONDAY next, the 15th day of January instant, I beg to inform you that it is my intention to propose the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to "purchase from Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rupees "1,830 a piece of Land containing 183-64 square yards, "situate near the Churney Road and adjoining the oarts "of Pandoorung Bhiccajee, and that the Municipal Com-"missioner be authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy for Rupees 1 830 a piece of Land containing "91-82 square yards, abutting on the said Churney Road "and adjoining other land of the said Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy,"—Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. HEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. }
BHARMUL PURBUT. } Directors.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight.........	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight.........	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Bombay, 20th December 1865. Secretary.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM & COMPANY, Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen, *Apollo House, Apollo and Marine Streets, Bombay*, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their Stock, and beg an inspection of the same in their Warehouse, which has been fitted up with great care; Mofussil orders will have their strict attention. Catalogues will be forwarded on application, with instructions for self-measurement.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind and make of Cotton; Merino and Silk Socks, Silk and Knickerbocker Stockings. From 10 to 20 per dozen.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every make of under vests including the India Gauze, "a la Thresher and Glennys." 4 to 5 each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Drawers with Broad Belt Bands strongly recommended for corpulent men; Silk and Cotton Bathing Drawers.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Kid Gloves for Gentlemen. Make "Systeme Jouvin" best French Kid. 2-12 per pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Military, Dogskin, Tan Cape Cloth and Thread Gloves.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising an immense Stock of all the new Scarves and Ties; White Cambric Ties for evening wear.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Alpha and Zephyr White Shirt, universally worn throughout India. Price Rs. 40, 50, 60. Dress Rs. 70 per dozen.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Badham's Silk and Wool. 9-8 each. The original manufacturers, and universally worn in Tropical Climates. The Cashmere; Silk: and all Wool Shirts. Flannel thoroughly shrunk by us in England, Coloured French Cambric Shirts. Rs. 65 per dozen.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Regent, Dux, India, the fashionable Military Collar now worn at home, and various kinds of Fancy and other Collars. 7 Rupees per dozen.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Ellwood's Helmets and Oxonian Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats, Christy's newly invented Melton Hat, Christy's Tweed and Straw Hats.

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hand Coat Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland, Trunks, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Leather Collar Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Railway Rugs and Mauds' with Straps.

BRACE, BELT, AND HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Guyot's French Brace, Berlin, and Cantab: Belts of various kinds; Sponges in Bags. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Colored Bordered Hemstitched French Cambric and Surat Hankerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases; Damask Linen Table Covers; White and Brown Turkish Towels, Gold Studs of various kinds, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure despatch.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' SANDRINGHAM RUG.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, Saddler, Poona, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ON the 31st of January 1866 will be sold, at the Office of the French Consular Agent at Galle, on account of whom it may concern, the condemned French Ship *La Ville de Metz*, 720 Tons, from Havre, sheeted with Yellow Metal and Metal Fastenings, with all her Masts, Sails, Yards, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The inventory of the above can be seen at the French Vice Consulate, Bombay, 9, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. Willy, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

Terms.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto ...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit ...	7	0	0

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

TENDERS willl be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22 Officers.
387 Men.
45 Women.
11 Children above 10 years
65 ditto under 10 „

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. William Felton Peel, in the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that Mr. William Christian has been admitted a Partner therein.

PEEL, CASSELS and Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

NOTICE.—VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers to "The Victoria Museum and Gardens" Scheme and of all interested in the Museum will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4½ P. M., (and not on Monday the 22nd as first advertised) when the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee will submit a Report of their proceedings, and Resolutions will be proposed for raising an additional Subscription for the completion of the Museum.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

By order of the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee,
GEO. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Joint Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 12th January 1866.

"THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)"

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાંનશીઅલ આસોશીએશંન (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from the 1st August 1865. Shareholders are requested to send in to the office of this Association the receipt of the 1st and 2nd Calls, in exchange for the Provisional Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJI NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1865.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 7 Rampart Row, when the following Resolution, passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th ultimo, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily, in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, the Meeting will then proceed to appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the Act XIX. of 1857, that on SATURDAY the 20th day of January 1866, at 1 P. M., being two months from this date, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company (Limited) and Scott Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of considering the accounts of the Liquidators.

R. HANNAY, }
R. L. TRACEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1865.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. Simmons of Mr. H. Barrand's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the winding up of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company, Limited.

WHEREAS by an order made by this Honourable Court on and bearing date the 21st day of August 1865, I, the undersigned, GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON was appointed Liquidator in the above matter in the place and stead of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE and M. R. QUADROS, the former official Liquidators appointed by the order made in this matter on the 15th day of October 1864.

And whereas by virtue of an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anstey bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the fifteenth day of January 1866 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to me, George Ramsay Wilson, the official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from me, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at my office in 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, MONDAY the twenty-second day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at my said Office is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

All persons or bodies corporate owing money or holding property of the said Company, are required to pay and deliver the same to me at my Office forthwith.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto carried on in Bombay between the undersigned John Dwyer and Muncherji Edulji Mehrji, as Mess and General Agents, under the Style or Firm of Dwyer and Company, has from this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by Muncherji Edulji Mehrji, who alone is from henceforth authorized to give discharge in the name of the said Firm of Dwyer and Company.

JOHN DWYER.
MUNCHERJIE EDULJI MEHRJI.

Bombay, 12th December 1865.

WITH reference to the above we beg to notify that the Firm in future will be carried on under the Name and Style of M. E. MEHRJI and Company; and Constituents are requested to send all letters, orders, &c., in the latter name, which will be executed promptly and punctually.

M. E. Mehrji and Co. take this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers for the support and patronage given to the old Firm of Dwyer and Company, and trust that the same support and patronage will be given to their new Firm, where no pains will be spared to render prompt service to their valued Constituents.

M. E. MEHRJI & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said James Cave Ross, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned) at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Meccassee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, out-houses, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill in the south-western direction from the Village of Paunch Gunny in the Waye Petta and Sattara collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurment 21 Beegas or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45 now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No. 47, belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from the Gurrowlie to Malcolm Petta, and on or towards the south by the Paunch Gunny and Rooeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned at his Office in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866—Revision of Assessment of Mandvee, Bhooleshwur, Girgaum, Cammatteepoorah Oomerkharee, Mazagon, Mahim and Parell Wards.

The Municipal Commissioner gives notice under Section 64, Act 2 of 1865, that he will proceed to revise the Assessments of the above Wards on and after the 1st February 1866.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Commissioner in writing at his Office, three days before the 1st February 1866.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th January 1866.

N. B.—The boundaries of the Mandvee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Esplanade Cross Road, East by the Sea, North by Pydownee Street and Chambarwada Row, West by the Parell road.

The boundaries of the Bhooleshwur Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by 1st Marine Lane, East by Kalbadavee road, Moombadavee Row, and part of Bhendy Bazar, North by Erskine Road, Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, Thakoordwar Lane and Churney Road, on the West by the Sea.

The boundaries of the Girgaum Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by Sea, Churney Road and Thakoordwar Lane, East by Ardasseer Dady Street and Trimback Purshotum Street, North by the Grant Road, West by Gomdavee.

The boundaries of the Cammatteepoorah Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the East by the Parell Road, North by a line drawn from the West end of Mount Road to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, West by the South part of Tardeo Road up to Mr. Sunkersett's house, and by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and by Trimback Purshotum Street and Ardaseer Dady Street, South by the Grant Road and part of Girgaum back Road.

The boundaries of the Oomerkharee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by Pydownee street and Chambarwada Row, East by the Sea, North by Baboola Tank Road and Walpakhadee Road, West by the Parell Road.

The boundaries of the Mazagon Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Walpakhadee Lane and the Baboola Tank Road, West by the Parell Road, East by the Harbour, North by a line along the northern boundary of the Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount and by Mount Road.

The boundaries of the Mahim and Parell Wards are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by a line from the middle of the Horby Vallade, East by the G. I. P. Railway, West and North by the Sea, Parell, Seoree and Sion; bounded on the South by a line along the North boundary of Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount, by the Mount Road and from thence by a line drawn Westward; East by the Sea, North by the Sea, West by the G. I. P. Railway until it infringes upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway until it meets the line drawn from Mount Road.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे बाँडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, and unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.
In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the Officers' Mess, 33rd Regiment. Terms of Agreement, &c., to be sent to the Mess President, Poona.

Poona, 11th January 1866.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CONDENSER, in good condition, capable of turning out 200 Gallons Water per day. Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाँबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 1 Nesbit Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 16th day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.—

To confirm the following Special Resolution first passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 14th December 1865, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the Provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India."

And in the event of such Resolution being confirmed, then to appoint Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration, if any.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle Forest and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay, in the month of January 1866 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, to be first offered in the entirety, and if not sold, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road) comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to his property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co, or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servant's offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake, —"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the [illegible] th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions [illegible] passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators; and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. Charles Maybury begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst:—

That a portion of Clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Report and Accounts for the past year will be presented and Directors appointed in place of those who retire under Clause 52 of the Articles of Association. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 29th January, both days included.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE, pro. Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The following revised Rules for the transmission of messages on the Lines of this Department will come into operation on the 15th January 1866:—

1. In assimilation to the practice in force on European Lines, messages will be charged for by groups and half groups. A group will consist of 20 words, and half a group of any number not exceeding 10.

2. A message, however short and not exceeding 20 words, will be charged for as one group. Above 20 words and not exceeding 30 as a group and a half. Above 30 words and not exceeding 40 as two groups, and so on.

3. With the exception of the prefixes "From" and "To," and the name of the *Station from* which despatched, *every word* in the address and body of the message will be charged for.

4 The number of groups being ascertained, the cost of the message will be calculated according to the following scale:—

Scale of charges for a group of 20 words.

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Not exceeding...		...	100 Miles	0	8	0	In addition to a Booking Fee of 8 annas on each message.
Above	100 and not exceeding	200	„	1	0	0	
„	200 „ „ ...	400	„	1	8	0	
„	400 „ „ ...	800	„	2	0	0	
„	800 „ „ ...	1,200	„	3	0	0	
„	1,200 „ „ ...	1,600	„	4	0	0	
„	1,400 „ „ ...	2,000	„	5	0	0	

and so on, adding one Rupee for every 400 miles or fraction of 400 miles. Half the above rates will be charged for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

5. The distances between stations measured on the shortest route by which it is possible to telegraph by a Government wire will be found in the Tariff book, which may be obtained at any Government Telegraph Office, Price Three Rupees per copy.

6. Peon hire has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a fixed Booking Fee of 8 annas is to be levied on every message irrespective of its length or the distance it has to travel. This fee is to cover the expense of registering the message at the Booking Station, and of the Peon who delivers it. Should a message be sent partly by the Government and partly by Private Lines, the Booking Fee will be paid *once only* for each system of Lines.

7. Peons will deliver messages *free* to any place not exceeding five miles from the Telegraph Office. Beyond this distance messages will be sent either by Post registered, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and *pre-pay for* at the Booking Station. Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the mode of delivery of a message when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Office will be considered as part of the message and charged for accordingly.

8. Two Rupees in *addition to the above scale* will be charged for every group of 20 words sent to or from any station in Ceylon and a half rate, viz.; 1 Rupee for every additional 10 or fraction of 10 words in excess of 20.

9. These Rates do not apply to Indo-European messages, which for the present will remain unaltered.

D. G. ROBINSON, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good enquiry for new Elphinstones this day, which rose from 175 to 200 and close firm at 190 premium. Market steady, nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	2s. 2½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	98½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ..	97½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ..	96
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ..	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ..	208

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
3,000,000	500	25	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank. ..	48 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	...	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ..	7,000 p sh.
1,330,000	250	175	8	Bank of India... ..	45 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	55 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank.. ..	19 p ct dis.
800,000	200	20	15	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(incldg n S 60 p c nm
800,000	200	2	......	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	25	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank..	15 p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n n
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor ..	50 p ct pm nm
625,000		25	......	East Indian Bank..	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	10	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
600,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
200,000	100	2½		London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank... ..	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmnm
....	....	......	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	40	100	......	Alliance Financial	
				Bengal Credit Mob	Par.
......	......	......	......	Bhattia Financial .	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor..	8 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	......	Central India Finan	No quotations.
1,002,000	400	50	......	Elphinstone Finan	
....	....	....	......	Financial Asso of Europe & India	
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. India and China	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2 p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co	No quotations.
900,000	400	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
800,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
3,000,000	100	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	200 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	190 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	975 per share.
110 000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,375 per share.
....		1,000		Port Canning...	3.0 pm.
......	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,700 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
800,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....		1,000		Western India Ship. Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock ...	5 dis
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer loan .... Rs. 88
" " Sicca " Loan 1842-3 .... " 9½
" " Co.'s " " 1853-55 .... }
" " " " 1842-43 .... } " 87¼
" " " " 1854-55 .... }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs Loan 1856-57 .... 102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .... " Par.
Five and a half per cent .... " 107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	225
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	221
German Crowns	"	210
Five-Franc Pieces	"	2.3
Bar Silver	"	1 64
Gold Leaf	"	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 12th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs.	440 to 450
Bhownuggur and Mowa	"	440 to 450
Surat and Broach	"	420 to 425
Poorbunder	"	320 to 325
Veeraval	"	310 to 370
Khandeish	"	300 to 320
Dharwar (Sawginned)	"	480 to 490
Oomrawatee Akote	"	400 to 405
Dhollera (April and May)	"	470 to 475
Oomrawattee (March and April)	"	445 to 450
Ditto (now ready)	"	450 to 455
Hinghunghaut (New)	"	510 to 520

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Cherry, Captain A., 90th L. I., on medical certificate, from Peshawur.

Morant, Lieutenant J. L. L., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Knight, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Brice, Brigadier General E., C. B., Madras Presidency, on duty, from Nagpore.

Milman, Captain E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Nagpore.

Baldwin, Lieutenant C. J., Engineers, on leave, from Kaira.

Plumptre, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Sattara.

Lucas, Colonel A. H., Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Van-Cortlandt, Captain A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, from Ahmednuggur.

Dennis, Colonel J. B., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Walcott, Lieutenant E. S., 10th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Barr, Lieutenant Colonel J. T., Staff Corps, to join, to Baroda.

Hogg, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Van-Cortlandt, Captain A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave to Mooltan.

Plumptre, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Sattara.

Baldwin, Lieutenant C., Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

Milman, Captain E., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Cannanore.

Brice, Brigadier General E, C. B., Madras Presidency, on duty, to Cannanore.

Knight, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Cherry, Captain, 90th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th January.

Consequent on the appointment of Major General T. Adams, C. B., to the Divisional Staff of this Army, the following arrangement will take place on the arrival of that Officer:—

Brigadier General Sir C. Staveley, K. C. B., will revert to Brigade Command, at his own request, and is transferred to the Command of the 2nd Class Brigade at Poona.

Brigadier General Heyland, C. B., will continue the Command of the first Class Brigade at Belgaum.

Brigadier General Birdwood, will revert to the Command of the 3rd Regiment N. I.

Major General Adams is posted to the Mhow Division of the Army.

Major General Smith, C. B., on being relieved, will resume Command of the Poona Division.

Brigadier General Staveley will Command the Poona Division as Senior Officer until the arrival of Major General Smith.

Lieutenant J. P. Ferguson, Staff Corps, performed the duties of Quarter Master 26th Regiment N. I., in addition to those of Adjutant, from the 3rd August to 29th October.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
13	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Jan 10.
	Eclipse	Agren	Singapore, Dec. 13.
	Kent	Callander	Rangoon, Dec. 2.
	William Ritson	Baugh	London, Sept. 15.
	Mogul	Hinson	Calcutta, Dec. 2.
	Carnatic (s)	Parish	Suez, Dec 30.
	Fernandez	Chaigneau	Melbourne, Nov. 7.
	Beatrice	Thomas	Freemantle, Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.			
13	F. K. Dumas	Wells	Liverpool
	Tangier	Owens	Liverpool.
	Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Judda and Hoodieda.
	James Edwards	Pawley	Rangoon.
	Natmoo	Robertson	Rangoon.
	Ketch Kaikhusroo	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Tilly (s)	Main	Malabar Coast.
	Alice	Nicholas	Malabar Coast.
14	Orissa (s)	Curling	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Kurrachee*.—Colonel Fife, Colonel Lucas, Major Crocker, Captain Knight, Captain Firrel, Captain Cherry, Lieutenant Morant, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Astley, Mr. Belassis, Mr. Burden, Mr. Robson, Mr. Gaskine, Mr. Hall, Mr. Stenhouse, Mr Cayzer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, and Mrs. and Miss Southey.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Carnatic*.—On January 2nd, spoke the ship *Erance*, in latitude 19-5 N., longitude 39-30 East. On January 5th, spoke the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, in latitude 13-20 N, longitude 45-00 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *City of Agra*, Sleigh, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Oriflamme*, G. Smith, bound to Liverpool.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Bokar*, W. Blake, bound to China, &c.

The British ship *Peter Joyason*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good THEODOLITE (Everett's principle) and a DUMPY LEVEL Apply to MR. J. MORRIS, C. E., 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices from No. 11, Kalbadavie Road, to Bell Lane, Fort.

H. R. WILCOX, C. E.

15th January 1866.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company will be held at their Mill, in Girgaum, on THURSDAY the 15th February 1866, at 4 P. M. precisely, when, in addition to the business transacted thereat in pursuance of Clause XIX. of the Original Deed of Settlement, the Accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1865 will be submitted for adoption.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

13th January 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

THE following NOTICE is published for the information of the Public.

J. L. HYNES,
2nd Assistant Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES carrying back interest will not be received for renewal, consolidation, subdivision, nor for any change in enfacement making the Interest payable at a particular Treasury.

All interest, including that for the half year last due, must be drawn at the place at which it is payable before the Note is tendered at this Office.

GEO. DICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal, P. D. Office, 3rd Jan. 1866.

CONCERT.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON has the honour to announce, that under the PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, and with the kind assistance of several distinguished Amateurs, she will give a FAREWELL CONCERT, on FRIDAY evening next, the 19th instant, (with obliging permission) at the house of SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill.—To commence at 9 o'clock precisely. TICKETS Rs. 10 each; for which early application should be made to the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have kindly formed themselves into a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Concert, viz:

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Malabar Hill and Court-House.

EDWARD I. HOWARD, Esq., Malabar Hill and Medow Street.

R. L. TRACEY, Esq., Cumballa Hill and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.'s Office.

L. H. BAYLEY, Esq., Byculla Club and Medow Street.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Esq., L.L.D., Malabar Hill and Elpinstone Circle.

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JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for AUCTION SALE a quantity of Bottle Wax, Black Lead; and also—

195 Dozen Champagne.
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50 " Do. in pints.
134 " Claret—a capital Breakfast Wine.
5 " American Chairs.
A pair of Blackwood Couches.
An Oakwood Cot.
And any goods that may be offering.

ON COMMISSION.

A best finished double door Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, with extra strong moveable Shelves.

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An extra strong double door Fire Proof Safe.

Five Ditto smaller.

A Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Pragley, sole makers of the Patent gradus Lever key. Rs. 600.

Three of the best English built Shigrams, by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith, with pole, for two horses, and can be drawn by one horse, very light and suitably lined. The Shigrams have cost Rs. 1,200 each upon landing, but can be sold forthwith at a very reasonable price. Can be seen upon applying to JOHNSTON & Co, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital Rupees 5,00,000, in 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

Deposit Rupees 5, per Share on application and Rupees 15 upon allotment.

Calls not exceeding Rupees 20 per Share at intervals of not less than three Months.

DIRECTORS.

E. Lecot, Esq.
H. Hicks, Esq.
F. M. Cartwright, Esq.
Hon'ble G. Lutchmenarasoo Chetty.
John Miller, Esq.
Wm. Fraser, Esq., C. E.
J. G. Coleman, Esq.
A. F. Pater, Esq.
G. Narasimmooloo Chetty, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Boyson, Brockman and Prichard.

BANKERS.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Dymes and Co.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the Beypoor Steam Saw Mills and of erecting similar works in Madras and elsewhere.

2. The Directors have made a provisional agreement by which they have secured under a very favourable arrangement the business of the Beypoor Mills including Machinery buildings, Land Tools, Forest and Teak-wood Contracts, goodwill and connexion; as well as the benefits arising from valuable existing Contracts for the supply of work. The owners of the Beypoor property have agreed to join the Board of Direction and to take Stock to the extent of Rupees 80,000.

3. Besides the legitimate and usual work of Steam Saw Mills, it is also intended to establish extensive workshops and to undertake on a large scale all kinds of wood-work, including the Manufacture of Railway Stock, Country Carts, Coffee and other packing Cases, Doors, Windows, &c., and to contract generally for the supply and erection of all descriptions of Timber in a manufactured and unmanufactured state.

4. And in addition to the Sawing and Manufacturing business it is proposed to establish extensive Timber yards at Beypoor and Madras. The supply for Madras will be imported direct from the places of growth, and for Beypoor the Jungle-woods will be procured from a Forest in Nellambore which it is proposed to purchase, and the Teak-wood from a contract that has been made over to the Company by the owners of the Beypoor property.

5. There is probably no branch of industry in this Country which offers greater security or a better return for the investment of Capital than the conversion of wood by Steam Machinery. The amount of business to be done is unlimited, whilst the prices are such as to guarantee a very large profit even under almost disadvantageous circumstances.

6. Some idea of the extent of the Timber trade may be formed by reference to the Imports into Madras, which amount *by sea alone* during the first ten months of this year to 19,134 tons, whilst the exports by sea from Beypoor and the adjacent ports in Malabar for the official year ending April 1864 exceeded 22,000 tons. Adding to these the local consumption, the average annual traffic in Timber at Madras and Beypoor will not be less than 50,000 tons, the working up of *one-fifth* of which would give *full* employment for the proposed works and Machinery.

7. Contracts and orders for work will be handed over with the Beypoor property, amounting to upwards of Rupees 40,000, upon which according to the present cost of working there is a profit not less than 45 per cent.

8. It is estimated that the required Capital will have to be called up according to the following dates and proportions, viz:—

On or about the 1st Feby. 1866...20 per cent.
Do. do. 1st May. 1866...15 "
Do. do. 1st Aug. 1866...25 "
Do. do. 1st Nov. 1866...20 "
Do. do. 1st Feby. 1867...20 "

9. The following Statement which shows the estimated minimum receipts and maximum expenditure of the works at Beypoor and Madras for the year has been carefully prepared from ascertained facts:—

		Rs.
By Gross earnings of the Madras Mills and Workshop...		1,14,000
" Gross earnings of the Beypoor Mill and Workshops...		88,850
" Profit on the Timber trade... ...		48,000
Total estimated yearly earnings...		2,50,850
Less expenses of the Madras Establishment.	59,000	
" " Beypoor "	49,000	
" " General Management...	24,000	
Total estimated yearly expenses...		1,32,000
Balance being net Revenue...		1,18,850

10. From the above estimates it will be seen that the net yearly Revenue applicable to dividend is Rs. 1,18,850, which upon a Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 gives a return of 23, per cent.

11. A great element in the financial success of this Company is the fact that there will be comparatively no delay in commencing the operations of the Company, the Mill at Beypoor being now at work and part of the Machinery for Madras already on the spot.

12. The articles and Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the Secretaries, Messrs. DYMES and Co., Madras, from whom may also be obtained detailed Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares.

Form of application for Shares.

To the Directors of Madras Steam Saw Mills and Manufacturing Company (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.———, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on ——— Shares in the above Company, I request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a member of the Company in respect of such shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot me: and I hereby authorize you to enter my name on the Articles of Association and on the Share Register of the Members of the Company.

Usual Signature, ...
Name in full, ...
Residence, ...
Profession, ...
Date, ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a good milk BUFFALOE CALF 14 days old, gives six Seers daily. Price Rs. 120. Apply at ARDASEER JAMSETJEE & Co., 7, Forbes Street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Corrugated IRON ROOFING of No. 20 or 22 guage. For particulars apply to 28, Meadow Street.

A. C. BRICE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that OOJUNVOWE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the widow and sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Shah Futtaychund Khooshallchund, deceased, has contracted to sell to SHAH SIRPALL KUTCHRA, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a piece of ground with a dwelling-house, consisting of two apartments standing thereon, situate in Bhendy Bazar Road, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurment two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts; and is bounded on the east by Bhendy Bazar Road aforesaid, on the west partly by the houses now or late of Essub Mahomed and Esmael Chanda and partly by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Husson Mullyker, and on the south by the house of Gheega Dama; and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 60 and 61 in the name of the said Oojunvowe; and the said dweling-house is assessed by the Assessors of Municipal Taxes under No. 35. Any persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage inheritance, or otherwise on the abovementioned premises is requested to make the same known to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 15th day of January, 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

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NEW and STANDARD BOOKS lately received—

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Golden Leaves from the Poets and Painters, richly illustrated and bound. 2 volumes ...	32	0
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Aurora Leigh. By E. B. Browning, with portrait ...	5	4
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Modern Characteristics—Essays from the *Saturday Review*	5	12
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Letter T.

Letter M.

Letter W.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Gentlemen invited to subscribe are informed that no Tickets for the first Assembly can be issued after 3 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, January 15th: replies, therefore, should reach the undersigned at the Byculla Church, before 2 o'clock.

JOHN IWATTS, Captain,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 10
AGRA	Jan. 9	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 8	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 23	MADRAS	Jan. 9
BANGALORE	Jan. 6	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 8	MEERUT	Jan. 9
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 4
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 6
COCHIN	Dec. 30	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Jan. 9	PUNJAUB	Jan. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 5	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

THE present outgoing mail takes from the shores of India Colonel Robert Wallace, the Resident of Baroda, who retires after a period of thirty-nine years' service in this country, excepting the time spent upon short furlough in England. Colonel Wallace has done no military service of importance enough for us to dwell upon, but his administrative abilities are well known, and his civil services have repeatedly been acknowledged by Government. During the past thirteen years this officer has resided at Baroda. Part of those years he was the Political Agent in the Rewa Khanta, and succeeded to the high position of British Resident at Baroda upon the departure of the late Sir Richmond Shakespeare some six or seven years ago. Persons who know Baroda and the history of its native Court will easily understand how difficult and dangerous a path is that of Her Majesty's representative at the Gaekwar's Durbar. It is not that there is any real daily amount of office or other work to be done; on the contrary the appointment with that also of the Assistant Resident's may more properly be described as perfect sinecures during the greater part of the year. But at times there do arise delicate and important complications that require a quick and cool penetration, as well as a determined course of action. Sir Richmond Shakespeare, the former Resident of Baroda, in a speech which he delivered to the gallant 8th Regiment N. I. on the presentation of their colours, said, that the 8th saved Baroda in the days of the mutiny, and that Baroda and her Prince standing true and loyal saved the Bombay Presidency from revolt and ruin. We believe that the attitude of this province has had much to do with the peace and welfare of Western India. It is with no small satisfaction on the eve of Colonel Wallace's departure that we are enabled to confidently express our opinion, founded upon the best authority, that his administration as Resident has been marked with success, moderation, and talent. From the views of those who have for years studied the action and policy of the native Government at Baroda, and narrowly watched the "living pictures" who for years have hung round this wealthy and historically corrupt court, we can also vouch for the fact that Colonel Wallace's influence with the present Ruler was of a most marked character, and that he had so largely secured the respect and attachment of the Gaekwar that the expression of a wish would have amounted to a law. We by no means intend to imply that the officer who is the subject of our remarks ever in any undue way used the pressure of his position or allowed the influence that his uprightness gained for him, to coerce the Baroda Chief in any matter. But it is a pleasing fact to note that the character of Khunderow Gaekwar has been formed, and a tone and bias given to his mind and views for the better by his association and very intimate relations with the late British Resident at his Court. The city of Baroda teems with a population of the roughest kind. It is a hot-bed of iniquity and vice; filthy in a sanitary point of view and as filthy in soul. It appears to be a kind of city of refuge for the fugitive villains of Hindoostan. Were we on the search for any particular "budmash" we should certainly first ransack the bazars of this city as well as the ranks of its native army, which latter force is assuming dimensions of huge description, as well as acquiring an accuracy and precision in field movements that we do not consider necessary for the mere purpose of guards of honour and mofussil police for which they are ostensibly recruited. With such a city within musket range of the British camp where the Resident resides, there must often be cases that the Resident is made confidentially aware of, and which involves care and prudence in dealing with. We believe it was the habit of His Highness to consult Colonel Wallace in all intricate and suspicious matters, and we believe that much of the present prosperity of the country may be attributed to the sound advice so cheerfully given. It is some sixty-three years since the British first made a treaty with Baroda, and it is a remarkable fact that since that period the financial position of this state has improved beyond all expectation. The natives themselves attribute it to the high stamp of men that it has ever been the good fortune of the Gaekwar to have been connected with on the part of the English Government, and who have introduced and recommended a more liberal and enlightened rule than was usual in Gujarashtra in the earlier days of the "keeper of cows," who springing from a proud race of Mahratta soldiers knew no other power but that of brute force and the sword to make their country rise in the social scale. Williams, Outram, Shakespeare, and Wallace, four of the best Residents ever at a native Court, were men eminently calculated to do good in their generation. They were essentially gentlemen beneath their windsor uniforms; and at their bureaux and in the chamber of consultation they displayed all those qualities which high education and political training along with knowledge of the people and language can give. The result of their mission at Baroda can easily be understood by comparing the state of the Gaekwar's treasury since the year 1803 with the various years that these gentlemen presided at Baroda and with the present time. In 1803 the finances of the Gaekwar were in a bankrupt condition, and for years after. During many succeeding years the Government had to make large advances merely for the purpose of providing sufficient money to meet the abstracts on account of the troops that our Government by the terms of its treaty were bound to garrison Baroda with. Year by year have the pecuniary circumstances of the Baroda King mended. We now hear of no assigned districts for the payment of debts to our Government, but we understand that the present Rajah during the past six or seven years has freed his country from anything like a national debt, and has amassed a great private fortune. Colonel Wallace bids the Prince adieu under the most gratifying and pleasing change for the better. He leaves him with a prosperous exchequer. He leaves him with a railway importing foreign goods into the interior and carrying down for consumption and exportation the produce of the richest fields in India. Colonel Wallace leaves Baroda when it may really be called "Dowlatabad," "the abode of wealth," a name, Mr. Briggs informs us, that was formerly given to it when certainly it was not so favoured or so rich as now. We will not here enter upon the question of what Colonel Wallace's views may be upon the bush fighting in Kattywar or for the necessity of our presence in Okamundel at all; but we can very fearlessly assert that Colonel Wallace's character stands far too high to be injured by even the breath of slander. No one who knows him, or who has even heard of his reputation for independance of character and his keen susceptibilities as regards impartiality and honour would ever even for one second connect Colonel Wallace with the possibility of committing an act that could even resemble "perfidy." We are not in possession of particulars that disclose the particular position that the Gaekwar stands in with regard to the bold tribe that he is now at war with. We believe that by treaty we are bound as auxiliaries to assist the Baroda Rajah upon his requisition, and this Colonel Wallace did. If there is any doubt in the public mind as to the righteousness of the struggle we would be glad that hostilities were suspended until an inquiry of a solemn and judicial kind were completed. But we must emphatically register a protest against any portion of the public press abusing a high political functionary because he is inclined to a non-intervention policy and left the settlement of a big question to the ruling power that alone could alter existing treaties or sanction a departure from our solemn engagement as guaranteed. The late Resident takes with him many good wishes, and retains the respect of numerous friends and the public. His career in India has been bright, and his fame unsullied. There are those who speak of his possible appearance as a member of the Indian Council, and there are others who, equally well-informed, anticipate his return to Bombay at a future date in even a far more exalted sphere of usefulness than he has hitherto occupied. We are confident that in whatever position he may yet be placed he will justify the Latin motto, "Hic murus aheneus esto nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa." Colonel Wallace may also be assured that, although he deemed it right to publish in our columns a refutation of the numerous insinuations that have been reproduced from the *Times of India* from time to time, the public would have accepted the whole tenor and course of his life as an ample contradiction to the odious charge made against his "good faith and common humanity." Even if he had not penned these few lines in defence of the honour of Englishmen which was so unjustly attempted to be lowered in the estimation of the natives by personal calumny, we doubt if even the most ignorant of them would have credited the insinuation that the British Government, through the person of its Agent, had lent itself to a infamous act of treachery. The Government lose a valuable servant by the retirement of Colonel Wallace and the Gaekwar a safe adviser.

WE regret to announce the death of Ensign Parnell, of the 7th Fusiliers, while the regiment was at Gwalior *en route* to Saugor. This young officer had only lately joined the corps from the depot at home.

THE *Delta*, bringing the Southampton mails and passengers, broke down on the home side; the *Carnatic* was consequently detained at Suez till the 30th Dec., being three days late on leaving. She brings specie valued at 65½ lacs, which is rather less than was anticipated.

MR. L. ST. CLAIR WILLIAMS, Assistant Commissioner of Luckumpore, Oudh, who we believe was lately suspended by the Governor General, has been transferred as Assistant Commissioner to the Central Provinces, and posted to Nimar district, in room of Mr. S. J. Naher, who is transferred to the Oudh Commission.

WE learn from Nagpore, that Mr. C. Bernard, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, having gone on leave, Mr. A. C. Lyall, who was lately officiating as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, is to officiate as Secretary. Colonel Taylor, Inspector General of Police, also being about to proceed on three months' leave, Major Morgan, at present District Superintendent at Jubbalpore, will officiate as Inspector General.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Baroda on the 12th instant, says—"Colonel Wallace has left Baroda. The Gaekwar accompanied him to the railway station, and his deep sorrow was apparent. All the Baroda nobles turned out, though the Colonel particularly wished to leave quietly. The Goekwar fired 21 guns and our artillery 13 in honour of him. Some of the principal English officers accompanied the Colonel. He sails on the 14th instant."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Kurrachee on the 10th instant, says:—"I have just heard of a very sad accident at Jacobabad. Poor Captain King, Brigade Major, was thrown from his horse, which appears afterwards to have kicked him in the region of the heart, killing him instantaneously. Few officers have gone through the service more beloved or respected than Captain King, and he is universally regretted by all classes. He was an excellent officer and one the Government could ill spare.

"The cold throughout Scinde the last fortnight has been unusually severe, and at Hyderabad one morning the water was frozen.

"Report has it, that Mr. Mansfield, the Commissioner, proposes retiring at an early date, but I don't believe it.

"Scinde has lost one of its most able men in the transfer of Mr. Maxwell Melvill to the Presidency as Registrar General. I believe his brother succeeds him; but all hope the former will again return to preside over the High Court, which it is expected will soon be established in Scinde—a better man could not be found."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—There is, we are happy to say, no foundation for the rumour that the Governor General and Viceroy goes home sooner than was anticipated. We trust that Sir John Lawrence will go through the ordeal of the five years; and end his career with the same acclamation with which it was ushered in.

LATEST NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 13TH JANUARY.

SOME of the hill men near Vizianagram, who were lately disaffected, have been severely punished.

One policeman has been killed and seven wounded in quelling the disturbance.

Captain Stewart, Superintendent of Police, was wounded by a matchlock ball.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14TH JANUARY.

ARRIVED steamer *Ellora* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th December, and King George's Sound 1st January. The political news from New Zealand refers principally to the approaching general election to the prospects of the success or non-success of the separation party. Nothing further is heard as to the removal of the troops. The East Coast fanatics are being severely punished by the Colonial troops, and it is hoped that the savage fanaticism will now be thoroughly suppressed in all the districts.

NEGAPATAM, 13th Jan.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Galle.

GALLE, 14th Jan.

Mail Steamer *Ellora*, from Australia, signalled.

THE AFFAIR AT ADEN.

BY the arrival of the English mail steamer on Saturday, we have been able to glean the following scanty particulars of the recent hostilities at Aden, from which it will be perceived that there is reason to believe that the affair by this time is pretty well at an end. The military force sent against the Arabs before the departure of the mail steamer have given a good account of their enemy. We are informed that H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*, having on board a detachment of Artillery with two Armstrong guns and 2 howitzers, 300 men of the 109th Regiment, and a small force of native troops, under the respective command of the Resident, Colonel Merewether; Brigadier Raines, and Colonel Woolcombe, left Aden about the 20th ult. for the mainland, but were not able to effect a landing in consequence of a heavy surf running on shore until the 21st. On the following day the little force proceeded inland in the direction of Shugra, and after advancing some 18 miles on the way, fell in with a party of hostile Arabs, who at once showed symptoms of fighting, the artillery in a short time took up the best available position and opened fire on the enemy with considerable effect,—the Armstrong guns are said to have acted first rate, their shot dealing great havoc to the foe at long range. The infantry force then advanced, under cover of the artillery, and when within range of the Ishmaelites, very soon knocked over several of their camels, dismounted their drivers, who at once "skedaddled" in double quick time, but many of them were stopped short in their flight by well directed shots from the rifles of the 109th. After a smart brush of short duration the Arabs made off, leaving between 50 and 60 killed and a number of wounded on the field, besides many others they carried away with them. Some 70 camels, besides the greater part of the grain the rascals had been "looting" for some time past, fell into the hands of the victors.

The British force intended to proceed forthwith to Shugra and blow up the town, but were prevented from carrying their intentions into immediate effect through not having a sufficient supply of gunpowder with them.

H. M.'s steamer *Lyra*, which left Bombay about a week since, was hourly expected at Aden when the mail left, when it was intended to take up ammunition and other materials of warto Shugra and raze it to the ground as a wholesome chastisement to the turbulent tribe.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER.

IN spite of one fresh event of great magnitude, the death of Leopold, King of the Belgians, *the* political interest of the last fortnight has been certainly Jamaica. The Government have, as I expected, been compelled to appoint a Commission to examine into the apparent military excesses there, and the Chief Commissioner—who leaves England to-day for Jamaica with a temporary commission to *govern* Jamaica also, during the progress of the investigation,—during which Mr. Eyre's Commission as Governor is simply suspended—is Sir Henry Storks, the Governor of Malta, who has been temporarily called away from his duties there for this purpose. The last fortnight has been given up almost entirely to somewhat bitter discussions on the proceedings of Mr. Eyre and the English planters in Jamaica by various local meetings called in Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Brighton, London, and a number of other towns to demand thorough inquiry, on the one hand, and of apologies for those proceedings and scornful criticisms on the philanthropists by the Tory and conservative Liberal press and speakers, by the *Times, Daily Telegraph*, Meldon conservative members, and such pseudo-Liberals as Lord Elcho, on the other hand. It seems to me, (who, as you know, stuck to the anti-slavery cause through all the deep discredit which it suffered in England in the early part of the American civil war), that the disgust with which the large pro-Southern majority of the English middle and upper class received the defeat of the South is operating now unfavourably to these wretched Jamaica negroes. People in all ranks, but especially in the middle class, are apparently inclined to exult that the "damned negroes" (as the title goes at the Clubs) have misbehaved themselves and brought down upon themselves a retribution a hundred times as violent as it would have been had the offenders been whites instead of blacks. The men of business in the railway carriages every morning are almost to a man on Governor Eyre's side; and the country society is still more unanimous; for example, I heard the other day of a *clergyman's wife* openly avowing at an evening party that if 200 blacks had been, as reported, killed for every white life taken, it was no more than just and right; and in the society where this declaration was made there was but one lady among all that were present to stand up for the treatment of negroes as ordinary British subjects. In short, if one judged by the impression in one's own small circles of acquaintance, one would say that the appointment of the Commission to inquire and temporarily to suspend Mr Eyre's government, is quite contrary to the current of middle class opinion. This would, however, be a mistake. I went up with the monster deputation to Mr. Cardwell on Saturday week to press for this Commission and for the suspension of Mr. Eyre's government till after the inquiry was over and the report had been made. There were 250 persons squeezed (jammed, I should say) into the room, most of them really *representing* some strong popular feeling at their back, and these 250 persons were, though some more and some less moderate in their tone, all agreed that large masses of English society are excited beyond measure at the apparent stain which has fallen on the British reputation for strict justice and humanity to all the Queen's subjects, without distinction of race or colour. One wonders a little who these large masses of people are,—certainly not the rich merchants, or the country families, and scarcely even the mass of shopkeepers. As far as I could make out, they are great bodies of dissenters—Wesleyan, Evangelical, and Congregationalist,—large masses of the working classes of manufacturing towns,—philanthropists of all religions and philanthropists of no religion,—and all *strong* Liberals, whether belonging to the church, to the non-conformists, or to the sceptics. Almost all the Tories conservatives, nay all the conservative *Liberals* (like Lord Elcho) are on what they call the side of "authority." But the *Saturday Review* has, in this instance, carried its influence over to the humane side, seeing apparently some element of fanaticism in the course which Mr. Eyre has sanctioned in Jamaica, and to the *Saturday Review* fanaticism is the one mortal sin.

In the Cabinet itself, as I am informed, there has been no slight bitterness of division on the Jamaica proceedings, and the proper course to pursue them. Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Minister, was, I believe, strongly inclined to support Governor Eyre and sent out something like a decided approval of the "vigorous" measures announced in his first despatch. But Mr. Gladstone with his usual humanity,—the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a far tenderer feeling for popular *suffering* than he has sympathy with mere popular *liberty*—was, I understand, quivering with excitement at the cruelty of the British policy in Jamaica, and took the line indicated by his famous Neapolitan letters of 1852 instead of that indicated by his equally famous announcement at Newcastle in 1862, that Mr. Jefferson Davis had made a new *nation* in the South. Lord Russell is known to be against the severity shown in Jamaica, and Mr. Villiers (who has, however, little weight in the Cabinet) openly reviles the British authorities there for the keen enjoyment they have shown in the *battue* of negroes. On the other hand it is said,—I know not how truly—that his brother, Lord Clarendon, with the Duke of Somerset, are on the Colonial government's side. It was easy to see at the deputation at which I was present that Mr. Cardwell's sympathies all went that way. He is the son of a rich Liverpool merchant, and almost all the great Liverpool merchants of that generation held West Indian property and lost greatly by the policy of emancipation. I do not know that this was so in his father's case, but I do know that the Liverpool circle of friends in which he used to move are very bitterly West Indian in their feelings. The Liverpool meeting, the other day, though called to demand inquiry, did not hesitate to betray its open sympathy with Governor Eyre. Almost all the speakers professed their belief that Governor Eyre would come out of the inquiry uninjured. I watched Mr. Cardwell's face and pale blue eyes minutely during the deputation of Saturday week. He has a great official dignity, and an amusing sort of tact in receiving deputations. When a man speaks whom the mass of the deputies don't want to hear, Mr. Cardwell puts on a most pathetic expression of humble resignation, and the unfortunate man is soon extinguished. But when influential men speak, he is all courteous ear, and gives various little acquiescent bows at such passages of their statements as command his sympathy. His little bows on Saturday week were all given to the passages in which speakers declared their desire that Mr. Eyre should have a fair trial and not be injured by any English prejudice against him. And in his reply he said that whatever might turn out on inquiry to be the truth as to the repressive measures, every one must feel the profoundest sympathy with Governor Eyre in the very difficult and painful situation in which he was placed. I confess this struck me as a little prejudging the case on the other side. When a man is on his trial for murder, everybody feels that if it should turn out that the crime was justifiable homicide and not murder, the accused is entitled to our warmest sympathy in the "painful situation" in which he has been placed. But if it should turn out to be murder, no one would feel any very warm sympathy. Of course I do not for a moment suppose that any of the evil motives which usually enter into murder are to be attributed in this case to the gallant man whose courage was proved in Australia to be something almost more than human. But I fear there is great likelihood that he will prove to have been very liable to the infection of those violent social panics which have no affinity with personal fear, but express the anxieties and hatreds and passions of a large community with relation to a race towards which they are conscious of having dealt out less than justice, and infinitely less than mercy, requires. It is well understood that no evidence whatever has yet been received from Jamaica justifying the fearful massacre by which the negro atrocities at Morant Bay were avenged. Colonel or Brigadier Nelson came home by the packet of last week, expecting to be received as one of the great Indian heroes, as Havelock or a Lawrence was received in 1858 or 1859. He was the second in command at Jamaica during the suppression of the so called insurrection, and approved the sentence of the court martial which condemned the late Mr. Gordon to death. You remember no doubt that Mr. Gordon *gave himself* up to justice in Kingston where there was no martial law, and that instead of giving him a civil trial there, Mr. Eyre sent him to Morant Bay, had him tried by a court martial consisting of three lads, by which he was condemned to death and he was executed within 48 hours. There was no pretence for saying that he was concerned in the actual riot. He was far away from it, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly. His father was a white man and his wife a white woman, and it is not very probable therefore that he could have originated a plot for the assassination of all whites (including of course his wife) and of all mulattoes (including himself). Brigadier Nelson approved the sentence of the court martial, which was afterwards acquiesced in, but I believe not formally signed, by the Governor. And in hanging Mr. Gordon and *hundreds* of negroes besides, without obtaining the Governor's signature to the sentence, it is said that he has violated the articles of war, which do not allow court martials in any British possession to pass a capital sentence without the approval of the Queen or her representative. So the unfortunate man coming home with a glow of triumph in his heart, and expecting to be a great hero here, finds even his friends annoyed at having to defend him and the Governor for arbitrary acts apparently so much open to exception, and his assailants hot against him, demanding the explanation and justification of all he has done, instead of bowing down before his energy and presence of mind. It is a curious and painful instance of what very strong social feeling will do, that none of the planters in Jamaica seem to have felt the least hesitation as to commanding the complete sympathy and admiration of England in all the sternness of their policy. Colonel Nelson, I believe, fully expected to be received with a C. B., and to be sent back the bearer of a like reward to many of his companions,—whereas it seems not improbable that he may have to be court-martialled himself for a breach of the articles of war. It is generally understood that he has brought no fresh evidence, nothing to justify the panic of the Colonial government. The *Times*, which has all along been as bitter on the side of the authorities as it dared,—though it reluctantly admitted last week that Mr. Eyre must be suspended pending the enquiry,—confessed virtually on Saturday that Colonel Nelson had not brought home any news altering the complexion of the case. The other members of the Commission of which Sir Henry Storks is to be the head have not yet been appointed. The Secretary, however, Mr. C. S. Roundell, a young barrister of much ability and promise, goes out to-day with Sir Henry Storks. The other members of the Commission will follow, I suppose, by the next mail.

The death of the the King of the Belgians has been so long "discounted" that it has produced less effect at first than was expected. If his son Leopold II. be wise enough to follow, as he says that he will, in his father's steps, and does not throw any fresh influence into the hands of the Jesuit party in Belgium, I suppose the peace of Europe may remain undisturbed for another reign. He has not got the credit, however, of his father's impartiality, and it is supposed that the priests had a strict hold upon his mind. If this be so, the great liberal party of the Belgian cities are likely enough to cry out for union with France as their best guarantee against anything like a purely sacerdotal government, and Napoleon III. is not the man to ignore a great popular demonstration in favour of giving France by popular vote such an extension of territory; yet any attempt of the kind would certainly alarm Germany to the last degree. I do not think Prussia could allow it without an equivalent concession of territory to her, which is possible only either by aggression on Holland, or by mediatizing a lot of the smaller States. Anyhow, if the attempt to absorb Belgium in France is ever made during the life-time of the present Emperor of the French, there will be such a fomentation in Europe as there has not been since the battle of Waterloo. "Bubble bubble, toil and trouble" will be the motto of the decade in which Belgium attempts to transfer herself to France, and therefore people who love quiet sincerely hope that it may still be far off.

Mr. Bright evidently still thinks it possible, not to say likely, that he shall be offered a seat in the Cabinet. In a curiously Whig speech last Wednesday at Birmingham, he eulogized for the first time the great Whig families, quoted Lord Somers and the late Lord Durham as great political authorities, and (strangest of all) was quite obsequious to the political sagacity of the Queen and the late Prince Consort. He stated openly that under certain contingencies which he spoke of, however, as very doubtful, "it might be his duty to accept office." I don't know whether that contingency be Sir Charles Wood's continued illness. Sir Charles himself gives out that he is all but well again; but he has *not yet* resumed his work, and his friends speak more doubtfully than he speaks himself. Anyhow, I fear that the taking of Mr. Bright into the Cabinet will be sentence of death to Lord Russell's government. A man more widely distrusted by the middle class does not exist in the country than the great democratic orator. No reform bill which he supports would be likely to inspire the least confidence in the present constituencies.

MILITARY LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER.

WHILE our Government is still incomplete, and its policy as yet undetermined, it is of course impossible either that any resolution should have been adopted to reduce the strength of the army or to frame the Army estimates. Considering the state of the facts, it is no wonder rumours of reductions should get abroad. For instance, there are now ten regiments under orders for home from foreign stations, including the two which India will send us. This will increase to a considerable extent the force in these islands, and will certainly attract attention, and afford a handle to the critics. Then Mr. Gladstone is known to be in favour of economy, not only in the Army but in the Navy, and he will not fail to do what he has done before, that is, make his voice heard in Pall Mall. He will be supported by Mr. Bright and the new allies of the Government. Nor should it be forgotten that all foreign questions in the hands of Lord Clarendon will be tinged with a rosy hue, and seen through his spectacles: all will seem bright and fair and peaceful, so that his influence will be thrown into the Gladstone scale. To minds of this stamp the late sham reduction in the French army will be sufficient warrant for a real reduction of our own. Mr. Gladstone will point to the estimates and hold up his hands. Lord Clarendon will point to the smiling aspect of our foreign affairs and give him aid. Now, as regards the Navy, the Duke of Somerset is *maitre chez liu*, and will not stand reductions which he cannot approve; but Lord de Grey has not the weight or firmness requisite for a combat with the Chancellor, even were the Royal Duke to help him. All these considerations point to reductions of the effective, which, as I have said, will be real reductions in our case; and, therefore, without vouching for the absolute correctness of the current rumours, it cannot be said that they are entirely without a basis in the world of fact. On the other hand there is the death of the King of the Belgians. This undoubtedly increases the chances of a rupture of the peace. Leopold II. has been educated by the priests. They are already raging for power. They want to overset their political enemies and make the Pope dominant in Belgium. The question is, will Leopold II. help them? If he does, there will be trouble. If there is trouble, there may be insurrection. If there is insurrection, those curious "interests of order" which took French troops to Rome, Syria, Mexico, may take them to Belgium. How then? What could or should we do? Nothing certainly with a reduced army, or at least nothing effective. Lord Clarendon, no doubt, who is given to following French "leads," will explain all this away; but we have to consider whether the prospect of a future not so bright as the optimist Secretary of State would paint it will not exert an influence over sounder minds in the Cabinet, and those out of it who can make their weight felt. All that can be said at present is, that the estimates are not even in course of preparation, because the imperfect and much occupied Cabinet has not yet decided whether and what reductions shall be made.

The want of a head in our military affairs is but too often painfully evident. There is the question of transport, to this day, unsolved. We seem to be as far as ever from real military subordination in these matters, and no wonder, there is no commanding mind at the head of the army. It appears that all the supply departments demand each a transport train of his own! The great quarrel, no doubt—and it is a very old one—is between the Quartermaster General and the Commissariat; but the Storekeeper and Purveyor cut in. Now in a properly constituted army transport, it would be for the Commander-in-Chief to assign to each his duties and hold each responsible for performing them, and not permit any one to say that cannot be done unless I have absolute authority over any trains. A real military head, such as the English army should have, would go into the matter and decide it on sound military principles, so far as those principles can be applied in our mixed political system. Unhappily we have no military head. We have a Royal Duke who is a friend to the soldier, a "good drill," a sharp divisional officer on parade and at field days, but not a man who is capable of grasping the great principles of military organization, much less of applying them to the exigencies of the British service. What is the consequence? We have a committee appointed by the War-office. Lord de Grey has requested Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Hope Grant, Sir Edward Lugard, Sir Duncan Cameron, Sir Tyrone Power, Chief Commissary, Colonel Clarke Kennedy at the head of that existing hybrid Transport Cavalry Corps, the Military Train, and Colonel Gambier, R. A., to sit and think about it all, and tell what he ought to do. But if we had a head to the army, although that head might be the opinions of such men, he would get them and decide for himself, and he would, moreover, so command the army as to make it quite impossible for any department to allege that it could not do what it was ordered to do because it was not semi-independent. No doubt the committee will sit and report, and then—when the next war breaks out—we shall, on the spur of the moment, organize a transport corps as we can.

It is just the same with our clothing and armament and drill. The question of clothing—its substance, shape, and adaptability—is really serious, considering the nature of the service the British soldier has to perform. As to armament, no doubt some day the infantry will have breechloaders, but in the cavalry we are at sea both as regards arms, drill, and accoutrements. The old fights about the sword, the lance, and the carbine are going on, and perhaps will go on till Doomsday. But seeing that the nation which can organize the best cavalry—the quickest, lightest, and most hardy, horse and man,—will enjoy an immense advantage, because the tendency is to looser formations in order to escape the destructive rifled guns and rifled small arms, and the foot-folk may therefore give good many chances to swift horsemen. Independently of this cavalry will be more required than ever for skirmishing and outpost duty, for flanking and getting news, because the armies will not be able to sit down within a quarter of a mile of each other. We ought to have the best cavalry in Europe, but we shall not, because we have no great organizing mind at work upon the subject. We have plenty of second rate men; but an army, which should be governed by an enlightened despot, is really ruled, like a club, by select committees. And in this country it is held that it must be so, and when we get a man of genius we do not let him have his own way. You will say, I am a grumbler. Perhaps I am, but having the subject at heart, and seeing the combustible state of Europe, I cannot help feeling bitterly that we ought to have our gallant little army—there is or should be no staff like it—placed on a wholesome footing and able to go anywhere and do any thing.

There are a few changes and appointments calling for notice. The death of the King of the Belgians makes Sir Edward Blakeney the senior officer in the British army. Now that he, Lord Gough, and the Duke of Cambridge are our only Field Marshals, we shall probably see the Prince of Wales raised to that dignity. Major Ewart, R. E., has been succeeded as Assistant Quarter Master General at the Horse Guards by Lieutenant Colonel Grant, R. E.; Major Ewart going to Algeria as one of a Commission appointed to look into the sanitary condition of the French army. Captain J. S. Swarm has been made Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Cork. His predecessor was Lieutenant Colonel Lane Fox. Captain Hatton, 23rd Fusiliers, has retired from the army, and he is succeeded at Dublin as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General by Captain W. T. Stuart of the 17th Regiment. Brevet Major W. W. Lynch succeeds Captain Congreve as Brigade Major at Chatham. Lieutenant Curzon, R. A., will be aide-de camp to Major General Adams in your Presidency.

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EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, 26th December.

The receipts of cotton correspond very closely with those of the previous fortnight, and the sales have nearly equalled them.

The market gained strength from the Liverpool advices up to the 16th instant, and "fair" advanced to dlrs. 43 per cantar with the rate of freight at ⅞d. to 1d. per lb. On the morning of the 16th the market received a check from a Liverpool telegram giving accounts from America of large receipts and falling prices, and sales were in consequence made at 40½ to 41 dlrs. for "fair." The advices in the early part of the week, however, led to renewed activity; but owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication for some days the market has become quieter; and "fair," which on the 18th had recovered to 42 dlrs., has since settled down to 41 dlrs, the rate of freight having at the same time declined to ¾d. per lb. The last few days, in consequence of the holidays, no business is reported. Estimates of the crop are as low as ever; and there is better confidence in prices. The quotations are—"Fair" to fully "Fair" 41 to 42 dollars, equal to 23⅞ to 24⅜d. per lb. free on board with freight. "Good Fair" 43 to 43½ dlrs., equal to 25 to 25¼d f. o. b. with freight. The descriptions *above* fair have become more scarce. Receips of cotton to 24th December about 64,000 cantars. Sales for the same period 50,000 cantars. Clearances for Liverpool 14,874 bales. Freight by steamer to Liverpool ½d. per lb.

Exchange on London at 3 months' date, 94½ to 94¾ and little doing.

There is very little to write upon from this place. But a word or two on cotton may not be uninteresting. The damage done by the worm to the new crop is much more extensive than was at first supposed. This misfortune, together with the lateness in the season before the usual supply of water from the Nile arrived, has caused the first picking to turn out very unfavourable both as to quality and quantity, and it is generally supposed that the crop will fall short at least one half of the last.

It is impossible as yet to make anything like an exact or even an approximate estimate of the yield this season, but there is no doubt that it will be considerably under those of the last two years; so that, should the quantity expected from America turn out much less than what is reported, it would be natural to suppose that long staple cotton would be in demand at a high figure. There is, no doubt, a large quantity to come from India, but I do not think that the short staple grown in that country will have much influence on the prices of Egyptian cotton.

Notwithstanding the continued downward tendency of the Liverpool market, prices in Alexandria have held up well, but this must be attributed to buyers, who, having previously sold by contract for November and December delivery at 40 to 42 dollars per cantar have taken advantage of the slight decline to cover their sales, which still leaves them a reasonable profit. This contract business in Alexandria is a great drawback to people doing business in the villages, for the Fellahs are almost entirely guided by the rates ruling in Alexandria and know little and care less about the course of things in Liverpool. The consequence is that they are very firm in their demands, and refuse to any considerable decline. The reports of a large quantity coming from America they consider as a trick of the European merchants to get their cotton cheap! They are to a certain extent right in not giving much credence to the reports of American cotton, because prices went down once before for the same reason and some time after rose again higher than ever. These last two weeks, however, the poor Fellahs begin to look very glum. Their bright dreams of fabulously high prices are beginning to be disturbed. Many of them, nevertheless, still bold firm in believing that there will soon be a reaction. In October and November a pretty large business was done in new cotton at prices ranging from P. C. 1,250 to 1,350; in seed at 315 Rs. p. cr. equal to 40 to 43 dlrs. laid down in Alexandria.

Small lots can now be obtained from the despondent portion of the growers at P. C. 1,100. But even this price is too high for the Alexandrian markets, especially with the continued depression, and consequently there are few buyers. Up to the present time, more particularly during the month of November and beginning of December the cotton ginning factories have not worked much, and consequently are in despair i. e., the owners. Most of them are stopped. In Tantah and other places they are glad to clean for the seed, and we have heard of parties actually paying P. T. 5 to the merchants for every cantar they bring them. Ginning for the seed alone no doubt pays, now that the article fetches a high price, but after paying the owner of the cotton 5 per cent. the profits are very small. The fact is there are too many factories in the country just now. Competition in Europe among large companies and capitalists is a very good thing, but in Egypt (in the article of factories at least) it is to many ruinous.

The cereal crops look well. But the murrain disease has appeared to an alarming extent amongst cotton of every description. Fowls also have been the victims of a disorder never before known here. The poor are absolutely crying for bovine food. And such it is, bad as it is, they cannot afford to buy it. Once having tasted it, they seem to think they cannot live without it. Fish is also dear and scarce.

The Viceroy has received from the Sultan the first class order of the Osmanic in brilliants, it is said, for his self-devotion during the prevalence of cholera. Whether this be true or not one thing is certain, he has received from the Porte thirty-one decorations of the Medjidieh for distribution amongst the doctors in Cairo and Alexandria who most distinguished themselves during the epidemic.

Mention is again made in Paris of the foundation of an Egyptian Credit Mobilier establishment which is the moneyed men interested in the project anticipated would prove a profitable undertaking.

The Viceroy gives a grand ball to the European colony this evening. It is to be on the grandest style.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 18th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Parish, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 30th ultimo at 8-45 A. M., and Aden on the 5th instant at 7-30 P. M. Appended is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.

Captain and Mrs. Dods,
Mrs. Faulkner,
" Ward and infant,
Rev. Foote,
Mr. Rossiter,
Mrs. Bridges,
" Richards,
" Maitland,
Captain Clarke,
Miss Clarke,
Staff Assist. Surg. Waghorn,
" " " Wakefield,
Mr. Stein,
Capt. and Mrs. Smith,
Ensign Nesbit,
Miss Heggie,
Mr. Longley,
" Brettle.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. Moreira.

From Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert,
" " " Dods,
Major Ker,
Mrs. White and infant,
Major and Mrs. Bonus,
Mr. and Mrs. Vix,
Mr. Douglas,
" Simpson,
Brigadier General Adams,
Miss Adams,
Mr. Aitkin,
Lieut. Curzon,
Col. and Mrs. Slade and infant,
Mr. Pollexfen,
" Rogers,
" Jackson,
" and Mrs. McDonald,
" Fernandez,
" Walker.

From Suez.—Mr Petterline.
From Aden.—Lieut. Hemsted.

Shipping Intelligence.—The *Carnatic* on the 2nd January in lat 19-5 N., long 39-30 E. spoke the ship *Eranee*; on 5th in lat. 13 N., 45 E. the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 11.)

The King of the Belgians died at Laeken on the 10th Dec.

Parliament has been officially summoned to assemble on the 1st Feb. Mr. Denison will again be a candidate for the office of Speaker.

A commission of inquiry is to be sent out to Jamaica by the Government. It is stated that Sir Edmund Head, Sir Henry Storks, and Mr. Lushington will be the commissioners.

O'Leary, the editor of the *Irish People*, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Two other Fenians have also been tried and convicted. Nothing has yet been heard of Stephens.

Messrs A. B. Warden and James Gibbs, of the Bombay Civil Service, have been officially gazetted as judges of the High Court of Bombay.

The Lancashire Relief Committee have held a final meeting.

Mr. Farnall, Mr. Rawlinson, C. E., and Captain Douglas Galton, have been appointed C. B's.

The cattle plague is still increasing.

Mr. Grant Duff intends next session to propose the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the accuracy of the authorized translation of the New Testament.

The committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway have reported that the affairs of the company are in a very unsound condition.

Apprehensions of a negro insurrection are said to be prevalent in the Southern States of America.

The affairs of Mexico are exciting much discussion in the United States. A visit of General Schofield to Paris has been supposed to have some connection with this question.

The cattle disease has broken out in the Gardens of Acclimatization at Paris.

Signor Mari has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The Corinthian and Lower Austrian Diets have voted against the suspension of the Constitution by the Emperor. The Transylvanian Diet has resolved that it considers the union with Hungary as constitutionally existing.

A Reform Bill has passed through all the Chambers of the Swedish Legislature. The discussions have caused great excitement, and the passing of the bill has occasioned much popular enthusiasm and rejoicing.

There is still an impression that the dispute between Spain and Chili will be arranged.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Major C. S. Jessop, late 2nd Bombay European Regt., Sir Chas. Sullivan, Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, and Capt. Fowke, R.E.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.)

Governor Eyre has been suspended during the investigations of the commission of inquiry in Jamaica. Sir Henry Storks has been temporarily appointed governor of the island. The names of the commissioners are not yet announced.

Sir John Romilly and Sir Francis Baring are to be raised to the peerage, the latter under the title of the Lord Northbrook.

Earl Granville succeeds Lord Palmerston as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr. Bright has made another long Reform speech at Birmingham. He hinted at the possibility of his taking office.

The trials of the Fenian leaders at Dublin have been brought to a close. O'Donovan has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The commission is now sitting at Cork.

Miss Longworth has applied for a new trial of her action against the *Saturday Review.*

The Dover mail packet *Samphire* has been run down in the Channel; five lives were lost.

The American Congress assembled on the 4th Dec. The President's message is conciliatory towards the South, and peaceful towards foreign powers. Mr. Johnson complains of the conduct of England in reference to the *Alabama* claims, but does not advise that any further action should be taken.

No Southern members have yet been admitted to Congress.

President Johnson has restored the right of *habeas corpus* throughout the Northern States.

The funeral of King Leopold took place on the 16th December. It was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the King of Portugal, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and several of the Orleans princes. King Leopold II. took the constitutional oath on the 17th December.

The Italian budget has been laid before the chambers. There is a great deficiency, and new taxes are to be imposed.

The Emperor of Austria has opened the Hungarian Diet at Pesth in person. His speech was of a liberal character, and has created a very good impression in Hungary.

Spain is reported to have accepted the mediation of England in regard to the dispute with Chili. There are rumours of an impending dynastic revolution in Spain.

The revolutionary party in Peru has triumphed, and occupied Lima. The President took refuge on board an English steamer.

The forts at Cape Haytien have been destroyed by H.M.'s ships *Galatea* and *Lily.*

Among the deaths reported during the week, are those of Sir John Easthorpe, Bart., Sir C. H. Tempest, Bart., and Mr. W. Albert James.

(*From the Overland Mail, December* 11.)

The satisfaction, which had been evinced throughout the country on the announcement that her Majesty purposed to open Parliament in person, on the 1st of February next, has been somewhat mitigated, during the past week, by a statement to the effect that certain modifications of a somewhat curious character are to be introduced into the ceremonial, and that the new Parliament is to be inaugurated, as no Parliament ever has been inaugurated before, and, it is to be hoped, never will be again. It is said that her Majesty will not go down to Westminster in the State coach, ordinarily used on these occasions; and that she will not read the speech from the throne, but will depute the oratorical part of the work to the Lord Chancellor. The former is a matter of little consequence, and the latter may well be pardoned, as it would be only natural that after so long a retirement from public life some womanly nervousness should mar the clearness of her delivery. But it is further asserted that the Queen does not purpose to wear the robes of State, but that they are to be placed upon the throne during the performance of the ceremony. These statements have been put forth with an air of authority, and they are very generally believed. They have caused very general concern—in some quarters almost amounting to consternation. Readers of all kinds are well acquainted with the loyal reticence of the English press. It has been the wont of public writers, during all the long years of the Queen's retirement, to treat the subject, in spite of their sober judgment and solemn convictions, with an amount of delicacy and consideration which would have, perhaps, been absent from their comments, if the wearer of the crown had been a man. But the announcement of these intended "modifications" has caused some writers to break through their habitual reserve, though even now their printed utterances are but faint echoes of what has been and is being said out-of-doors. To us it is simply incomprehensible. If it were not, indeed, for the authoritative character of the announcement and its general acceptance as a sober fact, we should have been inclined to regard it as a squib. For, making every allowance for the expression of feelings and emotions, natural and becoming in their moderation and venial in their excess, we still cannot fathom the meaning of this particular manifestation of personal sorrow. To most people it appears that the putting on of the robes of State—the assumption of the *insignia* of office—is precisely the one circumstance which, above all others, would tend most to divest the public reappearance of her Majesty of its most painful associations. When the royal robes are inbued, the Woman ceases and the Queen begins. That outer crust of royalty makes the official—almost it may be said, the dramatic—assumption more complete, and might naturally preclude for a time the preponderance of the personal emotions. When a soldier, with a rushing weight of sorrow upon him—called perhaps, as poor D'Arcy Todd so touchingly wrote, "from the open grave"—goes forth to fight his country's battles, he does not shrink from the assumption of his uniform, though it be of scarlet and gold, but rather feels relief in it, for it loosens as it were the bonds of his personality. It would be anything but a solace to him, we should imagine, to ride to the field in a suit of black, with his uniform carried beside him by an orderly. And we need not say what would be the fate of the officer making so strange an experiment. Now, we repeat that the loyalty of the English nation was never more conspicuous than at the present time, but nevertheless people will argue in this fashion, and cannot, with all their devotion to Her Majesty, reconcile themselves to the idea of such a spectacle as that which has been put forth as the programme of the 1st of February. There is an apprehension that such proceedings will be observed with satisfaction and commented upon with derision by the people, if not by the Governments of some other States whose feelings towards us are not of the most friendly character. It can readily, indeed, be imagined how the Yankees, with their contempt for monarchies in general, and their hatred for the English monarchy in particular might shriek with delight at the thought of the monarchical trapping being laid upon the throne, apart from the royal proprietor, as part and parcel of a State ceremonial—as though the parliaments of England bowed down to velvet, and ermine, and gold. Well may it be said to open out an opportunity for entering upon the whole question of royalties, with especial reference to the best of all riddles—"What is m—a jest—y deprived of its externals?" We are bound to make mention in this place of the nature of the popular feeling, and the current of the public thought, on such occasions as this; but the subject is on every account a painful one, and we deeply regret that it has arisen.

Loss of a West India Mail Steamer.—The steamship *Barbadian*, bound for Barbadoes, struck on the Blackwater bank on the 6th inst. and became a total wreck. The mails were saved. The captain, chief officer, and a portion of the crew took to the boats, and have not since been heard of.—*Overland Mail, Dec.* 11.

The annexed circular has been issued by the Bombay Gas Company (Limited):—

"The directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) have pleasure in availing themselves of the opportunity offered by the forwarding of the half-yearly interest warrants to communicate to the shareholders some matters of interest affecting the company. The lighting of Bombay with gas successfully effected on the 7th October last, and the quality of the gas is reported 'to have given general satisfaction.' By our last advices, extending down to the 28th of that month, we learn that the number of lights then actually fitted and in progress was 2,997, and large orders remain to be executed. This is exclusive of the occasional lights used during a native festival and a wedding. The municipal commissioners have further ordered 1,250 lamp posts, which are being sent out as fast as possible. It is a very assuring feature to observe the ready and free adoption of gas at the temples and at their festivals by the natives. Our manager in his letter last to hand says, "I am lending on hire, and fixing 75 lamp-posts in a street 200 yards long for a native wedding.' As regards consumption of gas in the public officers, in private houses, in the clubs, hotels, shops, cotton mills and factories, quays, &c., your directors have every reason to feel satisfied and have just grounds for looking with confidence to the future."—*Id.*

The publication, by the Government of India, of the despatch to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the mysterious despatch on Oude Occupancy rights, has led to some discussion in this country. It has rather rekindled, than allayed, public curiosity. The journals which gave publicity to the despatch—especially those which guaranteed its genuineness—now loudly declare that they are not satisfied, and point, with something of an air of triumph, to the very guarded language of the Governor-General's denials. It has been pointed out that although it is authoritatively declared that the letter was never received by Mr. Davies, or issued from the Foreign Office, there is no declaration that the letter was not written, or the slightest indication that it is a forgery. If the Government of India really know nothing about the fabrication of the document, it is a pity that they have not made this fact sufficiently clear to the public. The Tory journals—not, we must confess, very unreasonably—declare that the tone of the despatch the Secretary of State irresistibly encourages the presumption that the Government of India know all about the letter to Mr. Davies, and do not believe it to be a forgery. Perhaps, but for the unfortunate accident to Sir Charles Wood, the Home Government of India would have given some sign, and we should have learnt how it happened that this document found its way into the public papers. In any case there must have been a very serious offence committed, but it does not appear as yet that any effort has been made to drag the offender into the light of day and to punish him for what he has done. Either there has been a gross forgery or a betrayal of trust on the part of some public servant, in supplying to some outsider a copy of a letter or a draft of a letter since brought upon the records. Whether in the former or the latter case, a strict inquiry is demanded; and the Tory journals are asking why this inquiry has not been instituted. Perhaps it has been instituted. But there are cases when publicity given to such inquiries has a tendency to defeat the objects for which they are made. At all events, it is certain that we have not heard the last of the matter. There is a mystery which has not yet been cleared up.—*Id.*

A Mail Steamer run down in the Channel.—Five Lives Lost.—A melancholy accident happened to the Dover and Calais mail steamer *Samphire* on the night of the 14th inst. She was on her voyage to Calais when she was run into by the American barque *Fanny Buck*, bound from Rotterdam to Cardiff laden with ballast. The violence of the collision was such that the total wreck of the steamer appeared inevitable, and a rush was made to the small boats, the barque not having stopped to save the lives on board the steamer. A Russian count, in his eager effort to get into the small boat, fell overboard. As he rose to the surface a life-line was thrown to him for his rescue; he grasped it, but through exhaustion—as he wore a large heavy cloak—he lost his hold and sank. On rising again, Captain Bennet, the commander of the mail-steamer, jumped over-board, and secured a line round the body of the drowning count; but, unhappily, just as he was being raised into the boat, the line slipped from his waist and the count sank to rise no more. When the shock of the collision was felt the passengers rushed from the cabins to the deck. The fore cabin immediately filled with water; but, by the peculiar construction of the steamer, the forepart can be shut off from the compartments aft of the engines, otherwise the steamer must have immediately sunk. As it was, however, the vessel was able to keep afloat, though her bulkheads had filled, and her bow was under water. On communication being made with the shore, the Belgian mail boat, just arrived at Dover from Ostend, was sent out; and it towed the *Samphire* to the mouth of Dover harbour by 7 A. M., the passengers (among whom was Prince Christian of Augustenberg, the betrothed of the Princess Helena) having been landed in small boats. On counting the passengers two ladies were missed, and as the last that was seen of them was that they were seated in the fore cabin shortly before the collision, it was supposed that they must have been drowned in that compartment of the vessels. This could not, however, be ascertained until the tide was down and the water was ejected from the cabins. Two ladies were then seen floating about in the fore cabin, and a gentleman was seen sitting upon the bunk. [Subsequent accounts state that two gentlemen were lost overboard at the time of the collision. The unfortunate persons found drowned in the cabin were Miss Meta Baines, the daughter of a clergyman, holding a benefice at Yalding, Kent, Mdlle. Georgiana Koening, a German Governess to Miss Baines and M. Duclercq merchant of Gravelines. An inquest on the bodies commenced on Friday, and after taking some evidence, was adjourned.]—*Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.

DEATH OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

(*From the Overland Mail, December* 11.)

The King of the Belgians died yesterday morning at his palace of Laeken at a quarter to twelve o'clock. All the members of his family were present, and his Majesty was conscious to the moment of his dissolution. The Burgomaster of Brussels published an official notification of the death of the King immediately, which, after eulogising the virtues of the deceased sovereign, says:—"The country places its destinies with confidence in the hands of a worthy son of a model king; of a prince who, born upon Belgian soil, enters into our sentiments and our wishes, as we share his profound grief." A telegram from Brussels, dated yesterday evening, says:—"The streets are thronged by silent crowds, and the calamity which has fallen upon the country appears to be universally and deeply felt. Most of the shops are closed, and mourning emblems are displayed from the majority of the houses. The Senate has been summoned to meet two o'clock to-morrow. The city is tranquil."

King Leopold had nearly completed his 75th year, having been born on the 16th December, 1790. He had been long afflicted with a distressing malady, of which, however, to the honour of English surgery, he was completely cured about two years ago. It had defied the leading surgeons of the Continent, but yielded to the skill of Mr. Henry Thompson, who successfully performed the operation of lithotrity. After this remarkable cure, it seemed as if the King, notwithstanding his great age, might still count on the enjoyment of not a few years of life. He had a strong constitution, and easily underwent fatigues which many younger men shrink from. He delighted in walking, and, to the dismay of his attendants, used to think little of twenty or thirty miles a day. Only in January last, while shooting at his chateau in the Forest of Ardennes, he might be seen for six hours a day on ten successive days tramping through the snow and defying fatigue. He was, indeed, too confident of his strength, and took liberties with it. Just before coming to England last spring he had a slight paralytic seizure; although he was subject to a bronchial weakness, he came to visit the Queen, careless of the weather, and he left our shores, against all advice equally careless. Since then we have had more than once reports of the doubtful state of his health and those which had been received during the past week had fully prepared us for the announcement of his death. The daily papers all contain long memoirs of the late King, and are unanimous in their eulogiums upon his character. The *Times* says:—

"King Leopold's death is an event which will appeal to the sympathy of many besides his own subjects, and those courts which it will again throw into mourning. It will call up strange memories in greyheaded men who can remember the day, nearly fifty years ago, when he first appeared as the successful rival of the Prince of Orange, and espoused the heiress of England amid the prayers and blessings of the nation, and that other day, but eighteen months later, when all men mourned over her loss as the virtual extinction of the dynasty. The minds of veterans will travel back to that yet earlier period when Leopold of Saxe-Coburg shared the fortunes of Germany in the vicissitudes of the great war, and fought under the banner of Russia against the dread conqueror of Central Europe. Others, whose lot was cast in the less glorious, but not less anxious, times which succeeded the peace, will associate his name with that pleasant country seat in Surrey where twice in one generation, foreign princes have adopted the habits and acquired the simple tastes of English gentlemen. Thence, when another shock of the revolutionary earthquake had detached new fragments from the European States system, he was invited successively to fill two secondary thrones. The first was that of Greece, and many can recall the time when English critics freely canvassed his conduct in advocating the Greek claim to Acarnania and part of Ætolia, and even asking for the island of Candia, and his refusal of the throne if his kingdom were to be permanently restricted to the narrow limits of modern Greece. Shortly after a new opportunity of proving his capacity presented itself. The duke de Nemours declined the crown of Belgians, and the Belgians, whose aspirations were more practical than those of the Greeks, offered it to Leopold. He accepted it, though not without hesitation, and thus commenced that epoch of his life which is the most familiar to the majority of our readers. By a stange coincidence he has followed to the tomb, within a few short months, the man to whom, of all others, the Belgian monarchy owed its existence. Lord Palmerston was the chief architect of King Leopold's throne, and the last of his old political friends.

"If Leopold was not a great king, he possessed, in no ordinary degree, those qualities which command admiration and deserve success. Whatever he undertook he did well, and proved himself *par negotiis* in every phase of his chequered career. He was reputed a good officer, he added to a handsome person that charm of manner and address in conversation which are among the highest of social gifts, and he showed himself in State affairs a skilful administrator, an adroit diplomatist, and the wariest of constitutional sovereigns. . . . . If he did not attain the dazzling but flimsy popularity which fixed the title of 'well-beloved' on the worst and weakest of French Kings, he was deeply esteemed, and will be long lamented by his people. Whether he will be hereafter known as the founder of a permanent dynasty—in other words, whether Belgium will maintain its place as an independent kingdom in the future map of Europe—is a very different question, and one which neither personal genius nor personal interests will have much share in determining. Nothing, however, can deprive him of the fame which the world attaches to splendid fortunes achieved by individual merit. He a mere cadet of an obscure House, has lived to fill a patriarchal position among hereditary Princes, and to be mourned at his death by the greatest courts in Europe. By the marriage of his sister he was related to the reigning House of Russia by his own two marriages to our Royal family and the Orleans Princes, and by that of his son, the Duke de Brabant, to the Hapsburgs. His daughter is now Empress of Mexico, his great nephew now reigns in Portugal, and, but for the unscrupulous *ruse* of Louis Philippe, another member of the same family might be the consort of the present Queen of Spain. Throughout Europe he was highly respected, and he was more than once selected as arbitrator in grave international disputes. It is in this country however, next to Belgium, that his memory will be chiefly held in honor. It is still remembered that in the profligate days of the Regency he maintained a character above all reproach. The most parsimonious reformers never grudged him the pension of 50,000*l.* a year settled on him in the event of his surviving the Princess, which he waived in 1831, but held himself ready to resume in 1848. In later days he was always a privileged guest at Windsor and Buckingham Palace, and when his arrival was announced in the *Court Circular* we scarcely thought of it as a 'Royal visit.' Nor can we forget how on a recent occasion, when our Queen was called upon to undergo the greatest trial that can befall a woman, the eyes of the nation were turned to King Leopold, and the hope that his health might enable him to come over and speak comfort to her Majesty was on every one's lips. The generation that has grown up since he left Claremont for Brussels may perhaps have read or heard but vaguely how he was made Duke of Kendal, how completely he adapted himself to the position of an English subject which the Prince of Orange had objected to assume, or how responsible a position he was once expected to fill as the Duchess of Kent's natural adviser. Few, however, can have failed to feel that he was, as it were, a family friend of our nation and most are aware that his influence, whenever it was exercised in the affairs of England, was exercised in favour of wise and moderate counsels."

King Leopold is succeeded by his eldest son, Leopold Duke of Brabant, who not very long since visited Calcutta and some of the towns in the North-West Provinces. Leopold II. was born on the 9th of April, 1835, and was scarcely more than of age when he married an Austrian princess Marie Henriette Anna, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph Antonine, Palatine of Hungary. Three children are the issue of this marriage—a son and two daughters.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.)

Funeral of King Leopold.

The funeral of the late King of the Belgians took place on Saturday. The facade of the palace was draped with black tapestry, studded with golden lions, and was illuminated by numerous funeral lamps. At 10-30 A. M. the Duke of Brabant entered the room where the body of the deceased King lay in state, having on his right the King of Portugal, and followed by the Count of Flanders and the Prince of Wales, the latter of whom wore the scarlet uniform of an English field-marshal, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Archduke Joseph of Austria, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Arthur, who was dressed in the Highland costume. Other high personages followed, among whom were the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Nemours. After the Royal Princes came the Envoys extraordinary from the different Courts of Europe, including Lords Grey and Sydney. At eleven o'clock the funeral *cortege* started. The hearse, drawn by eight horses caparisoned in black, presented a very imposing appearance. Crowds, silent and collected, thronged the streets, windows, and the roofs of the houses. All the shops and offices in Brussels are closed. The *cortege* arrived at Lacken at 2-30 P. M. The Duke of Brabant, with the King of Portugal on his right and the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur on his left, took his place in the temporary church in front of the sarcophagus, followed by other princes and represetatives of foreign Powers. The funeral service having been performed, the coffin was lowered into the family vault and placed to the right of the queen of the deceased monarch.

Inauguration of the new King.

Yesterday King Leopold II. took the oath to the constitution before both Houses of the Belgian Parliament. On their way from Leaken to the Houses of Parliament both he and the Queen were loudly encored. He made a speech to the Houses, in which, says the telegram, "he stated that Belgium as well as himself had lost a father. He was moved by the homage of the nation and the sympathy of foreign sovereigns and princes, and thanked them in his own name and in the name of his country. His Majesty continued:—'I shall religiously follow the example and the precepts of my father, and will never forget the duties imposed upon me by this precious inheritance. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul. I love those great institutions which guarantee order and liberty, and which are the most solid bases of the throne. My constitutional position keeps me aloof from the conflict of opinions, leaving the country to decide between them. I desire to give those who devote themselves to the crowning of the national edifice the assurance of my co-operation. By activity and progress Belgium will retain the support of foreign Powers.' His Majesty repeated the words uttered by his late father upon ascending the throne:—'My heart knows no other ambition than to see you happy;' and concluded by imploring the divine assistance and protection for himself and Belgium.' His Majesty's speech was received with great enthusiasm. The Queen then presented her son to the Chambers, and their Majesties took their departure amid shouts of 'Vive le Roi et la Reine!' 'Vive le Comte de Hainault!' The city is adorned with flags, the houses being hung with decorations. A general illumination will take place this evening."

SINGULAR ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 11.)

The case of "Hill v. Finney" came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday. It was an action of rather a remarkable and novel character. The plaintiff, Charles Willoughby Hill, a captain in the Bombay army, complained that through the ignorant or negligent advice of the defendant, Mr. J. D. Finney, an attorney, a decree of judicial separation from his wife, on the ground of cruelty had been pronounced, against the plaintiff, by which great injury had been done to his character and prospects. Mr. Coleridge, in opening the plaintiff's case said that Mr. Hill was now twenty-nine years of age. He was a gentleman of family, well connected, and he had been from his early years brought up for the army. He was educated at Liege, and he afterwards studied at Addiscombe, and in 1855 he obtained a commission in the Bombay cavalry, and proceeded to India. In that year, when at Boulogne, he made the acquaintance of Miss Annote Clarke, whom he afterwards made his wife. She was then very pretty, and was about seventeen or eighteen years of age. An engagement took place between them, and he went to India with the understanding that they were to be married. In 1856 he was sent with his regiment to Persia, where he served with distinction under General Outram, and he was recommended for, but somehow did not obtain, the Victoria Cross. He was engaged in the suppression of the mutiny 1857, was in seventeen or eighteen engagements, was repeatedly mentioned with credit and distinction in the despatches, and he had before him a brilliant military career. In 1859 he was ill from the effects of the climate, and in the winter of that year he returned home on sick leave. At Homburg, on his way home, he met Miss Clarke (who had had some unpleasantness with her mother), who was staying there with the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wood. They had taken very much to Miss Clarke, and when they left Homburg they took her with them to the residence in Wales. In the early part of 1860 the plaintiff went on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, but as his health was bad he only remained there for a few days, though on the whole it was improving. According to arrangements they were married on the 17th May, in Wales, by the Rev. Mr. Wood, and from thence they went to the Mumbles, and from that they again joined Mr. and Mrs. Woods. He was extremely ill, and Mrs. Hill was also unwell, and from Wales they went to various places, and afterwards to Boulogne. It would appear that on one night only, and that on the wedding night, the 17th May, did marital intercourse take place between them, but on the 11th of August, at Boulogne, Mrs. Hill was delivered of a six or seven months' child. Mr. Wood, who had followed them to Boulogne, was living in the house with them, and he was there when the accouchement took place, and after some short time he left. They would hear the state the plaintiff was in, and how he conducted himself when he discovered that his wife had been confined of a child three monhs after their marriage. Mr. Wood, however, returned to Boulogne in October, and the plaintiff being excessively dissatisfied with what he saw taking place between his wife and Mr. Wood, he used as much violence towards him as one gentleman could to another, who from his profession could not return it, and Mr. Wood was driven from the plaintiff's house. The plaintiff then came to London to consult his attorney, and whilst he was here he was surprised to find that his wife had left Boulogne, and had gone to Mr. Wood's house, where from that time to this she had remained. Mrs. Wood he should inform them was between sixty and seventy years of age, and Mr. Wood was between thirty and forty. The plaintiff then filed his petition in the Divorce Court for a divorce, on the ground of her having committed adultery with Mr. Wood. There was a cross petition by Mrs. Hill, for a judicial separation, on the ground of the husband's cruelty. The suit for the plaintiff came on for trial first, and although it was not stated in the pleadings in that suit, yet it was suggested in the course of the trial that the plaintiff was the father of the child, having seduced his wife in the January before she was married, and that he was endeavouring to fix on Mr. Wood the paternity of his own child. In the Divorce Court neither petitioner, respondent, nor co-respondent could be examined on oath, and from the evidence adduced before the Jury in that court they were left to draw inferences from the statements of persons who could not know what really was the state of the case; that before the plaintiff was married he had been tainted by disease which he had communicated to his wife, and that from that disgusting cause they afterwards lived miserably together. The jury, however, were not satisfied that the adultery had been committed by Mr. Wood, and they gave a verdict for the respondent and co-respondent. There then remained the wife's petition for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty to be disposed of. The first suit having gone against the plaintiff, the defendant was very anxious, as he was during the progress of the first suit, that the plaintiff should withdraw and compromise the wife's suit. The plaintiff was very reluctant to do so, and he frequently said that nothing on earth would induce him to do so if any evidence was to be gone into, but if an arrangement could be made whereby the judgment might pass as a judicial separation only was wanted without going into evidence, he would have no objection to do so. The defendant told him there was no doubt it could be done, and upon his assuring the plaintiff that it could be done, the latter gave him his authority to do so. When the case came on the late Judge Ordinary (Sir Cresswell Cresswell) refused to grant an order without evidence, and then the wife was called, and made positive allegation against her husband's conduct towards her, upon which the decree was granted, the learned judge making some strong comments on the plaintiff's conduct. The plaintiff, according to the arrangement made was not present, and there was no evidence to rebut her statements, and this was the negligence charged against the defendant. The evidence of Mrs. Hill having been published in the newspapers, his friends had showed a difference in their conduct towards him. After the trial the plaintiff applied for a new trial, but the court refused, on the ground that his remedy was by action against the defendant for negligence. The plaintiff then went to India, to join his regiment at Poonah; but when he got there, the commanding officer and his messmates gave him the cold shoulder. The Secretary of State for India had signified his intention of removing the plaintiff from the service, and had only been induced to delay it in order to give Capain Hill an opportunity of vindicating his character. This action had, therefore, been brought for that purpose.—A number of witnesses, including several medical men, were called, and negatived any disease or symptoms of disease. What the plaintiff suffered from arose from an accident from the pummel of his saddle when riding in India. The child was healthy, but died three days after birth. A great part of the evidence indeed, though it was doubtless necessary to be given for the purposes of the suit, went into details wholly unfit for publication. The plaintiff, Capt. Hill, was also examined at great length, in corroboration of his counsel's opening statement, and his examination in chief had not concluded when the court rose.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 11.)

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of shareholders in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held at the offices of the undertaking, Leadenhall-street on the 5th inst., Mr. Arthur Anderson occupying the chair.

The report stated that the capital account showed that the company stood possessed on the 30th Sept., last, of stock in ships, less the amount deducted for depreciation 2,667,714*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; also, of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Singapore and other stations, 214,560*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; and stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to 369,669*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; also cash at bankers, investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company, 455,043*l.* 2*s.* 8*d*; making the total assets 3,706,987*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; that the capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to 2,200,000*l.*, and that there had been received on debentures 642,500*l.*;—total capital, 2,842,500*l.*: that the liabilities of the company, in bills payable and otherwise amounted to 405,836*l.* 11*s.* 4*d*, making the total capital and liabilities 3,248,336*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and showing a surplus of 458,651*l*, 3*s.* 1*d.*—this surplus is represented by the balance at the credit of the general reserve fund. The revenue account showed that the gross revenue or income of the company from freight, passage-money, postal-service contracts, and other sources, amounted, for the twelve months ending 30th September last, 2,136,076*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; that the expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures, with the reserve made for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation, for the same period, amounted to 1,976,999*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a net profit of 159,077*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; deduct dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year ending 31st March, 75,250*l.*; and the half year's dividend of 3½ per cent. now about to be recommended, 77,000*l*, together, 152,250*l*; leaving a balance of 6,827*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The proprietors, under writing account showed that the annual premium of 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, covering ordinary sea risks, and credited to this account, for the year ending 30th Sept., 1865, was 110,000*l.*; deduct value of steam ship *Corea*, lost in the China Seas in June, 1865 (less depreciation), 26,000*l.* and damage to the company's property at Calcutta by the cyclone in October, 1864 (as far as ascertained), 17,075*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*—together 43,075*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a balance of 66,924*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, which was thus disposed of:—Payment proposed to be made to the proprietors at the rate of 3 per cent 66,000*l.*; balance carried to the general reserve fund, 924*l.* 10*s* 1*d.* In the last annual account the general reserve fund amounted to 457,726*l.* 13*s.*; add balance of underwriting account, 924*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; making the present amount 458,651*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The company's fleet was described as being in a very satisfactory condition, two new ships having been purchased. The loss of the *Corea* created a charge of 26,000*l.* on the underwriting account; but, as the damage arising from the cyclone in Calcutta was not likely to exceed 25,000*l.* the directors recommended a dividend from this account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, carrying the balance to the reserve fund.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it would not be out of place for him to allude to the very serious casualty which had taken many of the company's servants away. During the past year the company had lost one assistant manager, one superintendent, two pursers, four officers, two clerks, seven junior engineers, three workmen at stations, one boatswain, and five stewards. As connected with those losses he could not help referring to the insurance fund established some ten years since, into which the company paid a part of the premiums, 9,000*l*, had been paid to that account, whilst the total commission had been 43,000*l.* Those premiums had, however, not been paid out of the company's revenue, but out of a service fund to which he would not further allude. Many of these would have become claims upon the company, had not other provision been made. As compared with last year their revenue had suffered some diminution, accounted for by the almost entire cessation of export. The serious diminution in the export of specie led to great loss, as much of the specie sent out was employed in the purchase of silk, and the company thus obtained a double freight, one on the specie outwards and one on the silk homewards. They had reduced their passenger charge, and carried 22,000 more passengers, but they had done this at a loss of 10,000*l.* The loss was partially accounted for by the dearness of provisions. There was an increase in their expenditure of 10,000*l.*, and when it was remembered that they had 10,000 stomachs to fill daily, it would at once be seen that the advanced price of provisions very seriously affected them. Latterly the specie shipments had been increasing, and the directors looked forward to better times next year. Notwithstanding the two accidents, the loss of ships and the cyclone at Calcutta, the directors were enabled to recommend the payment of a bonus of 3 per cent. from the insurance fund account. At that, the twenty-fifth meeting of the company, he might remark upon the superior navigation of the company. Their navigation for the year was about 1,200,000 miles, the premiums upon which would have amounted to something considerable, whilst the total loss since they commenced the fund, some twenty years ago, had only been about 25*s.* per centage, proving how profitable that underwriting account had been. By the adoption of a new system of superheating, they had effected a saving in the cost of coal. The experiment had not answered quite so well at Suez as on this side of the water, perhaps arising from the greater heat of the water; with increased experience, however, the experiment was answering almost as well there as here. Respecting the complaint of the Australian postal service, he considered the company was not to blame. It had been altogether the most unsatisfactory service the company had performed. He proceeded to give a history of the circumstances attending the establishment of the line, and concluded by remarking that the present route was but one of a number of branches, all of which converged at Galle, and the temporary derangement of any one of the numerous branches would throw out the whole and cause a delay of some days. It was, however, a matter of satisfaction to know that there was an arrangement in force by which the company got a premium by arriving before time, and had to pay a penalty for arriving after time. The company had received premiums upon seventy-three days by arriving in anticipation, and had only had to pay penalties upon twenty-three days during the whole time they had conducted the ocean service.

Mr. P. Douglas Hadow briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. Lidden thought the chairman kept up the character of the board as apologists, for which he was very sorry. The diminution in their gross earnings amounted to 210,000*l.*, while the diminution in the expenses was only 143,000*l.* In almost every department he observed a diminution of the expenses except in the head office, in which he observed an increase of 3,000*l.* over the previous year, whilst the amount of business transacted was one quarter of a million less than in the past year. He called attention to the guarantee fund, and expressed some dissatisfaction with the amount carried to that fund. Last year 73,000*l.* was carried to it, and now the amount proposed to be carried to that account was scarcely appreciable, although the company had 5,000 tons more sea risks afloat. The speaker concluded by urging upon the attention of the directors the necessity of carrying second-class passengers. At present they only proposed to carry first-class passengers. Other ocean going companies took second-class passengers and he was of opinion they ought to do the same.

Mr. Jones did not think the directors could help the diminution in the revenue. It was only to be expected that the French company, being in existence, would obtain some freights. After some further remarks.

The Chairman, in reply, reminded the proprietors that the interests of the directors and shareholders were coincident. With regard to the diminution of 100,000*l.* upon the specie freights, it arose from the fact that there were so few shipments of specie to the East. The trade had recovered somewhat since the accounts were made up, and the amount of specie shipped during the month of October exceeded that of the previous nine months, of which that company had had a fair share. The French company was in existence, and they could not extinguish it. It was subsided by the French Government at 22*s.* per mile, whilst their company only got 4*s.* 6*d.* per mile from the English Government. The French company went once a month, and they once a week. The falling off in revenue was not attributable to the operations of the French company. With regard to passengers, he thought that whilst they could fill their ships with first-class passengers, there was no necessity for carrying second.

The report was adopted.

A Shareholder inquired at what rate of interest the debentures were issued, and whether it was at a uniform one.

The Secretary replied that the bulk of the company's debentures were issued prior to the 1st of August last, and bore the uniform rate of 4½ per cent., the issue made in October was at 4¾; that increased rate, however, only applied to 100,000*l.* of the whole issue.

The Chairman remarked that the operation was a very good one, as the company borrowed at 4½ and 4¾ per cent. and made 10.

The dividend of 6½ per cent. for the half-year was declared, payable on the 28th inst., and the retiring directors and auditors having been re-elected, the usual compliment to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

AMERICA.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.)

The President's Message.

Advices have been received from New York to the 8th inst. Congress assembled on the 4th inst., and the following telegraphic summary of President Johnson's message has been published:—

President Johnson in his Message brings forward an elaborate argument in favour of his reconstruction policy. He says:—"It is not too much to ask on the one side that the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with the willingness manifested to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion, and on the other side that the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond a doubt by the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. This being adopted, it will remain for the States to resume their places in Congress, thereby completing the work of restoration. Treason has been committed and persons charged with treason should have a fair trial before a civil tribunal, in order that the laws may be vindicated and truth established. Treason is a crime, and traitors should be punished and crime made infamous, and it should be judicially settled that no State can secede."

Since the commencement of the year the navy has been reduced from 530 vessels, armed with 3,000 guns, to 117 vessels, with 830 guns. It is proposed to reduce the army to a peace footing, comprehending 50,000 troops, so organized as to admit of being increased to 82,000 men if the circumstances of the country should require it. The war estimate has been reduced from 516,000,000 to 33,000,000? President Johnson recommends the adoption of measures to reduce the currency, and that a policy be devised for the discharge of the national debt within thirty years. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities, and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the currency.

It would be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with foreign nations, and he believed them to be actuated by the same disposition. The accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents' was unprecedented, and had not been justified by the issue. There was a marked difference in the system of neutrality pursued by foreign Powers. England in a great measure furnished the war material to the insurgents. British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving armaments had left British ports to prey on American commerce under shelter of insurgent commissions. The ships afterwards entered British ports to refit; this increased the desolation of the rebellious States by prolonging the contest, and it drove American commerce from the sea, and transferred it to that Power which had created the necessity for such a change. A sincere desire for peace had induced President Johnson to approve a proposal to submit the questions thus arising between the two countries to arbitration. These questions are so momentous that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have ensured an important decision. England declined arbitration and proposed a commission to settle mutual claims, excluding therefrom the aforesaid depredations. The proposition in that very unsatisfactory state had been declined. The United States does not present the subject as an impeachment of good faith on the part of a Power professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations. Mr. Johnson thought pecuniary reparation would have followed on the decision against England. Such compensation was not the primary object of the United States. It was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. "The British Minister" said Mr. Johnston, "rests his justification on the ground that the municipal law of a nation and the domestic interpretation thereof are measures of its duty as a neutral. That justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise any present attempt at redress by legislation. The future friendship of the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice."

The United States Government maintained their traditional policy, leaving European nations to choose their dynasties from their own systems of Government. This consistent moderation may justify a demand for a corresponding moderation. The United States would ragard it as a great calamity to themselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were to defend Republicanism against foreign interference. The United States cannot foresee, and are unwilling to consider, what opportunities might present themselves, or what combination might offer to protect them against designs inimical to their form of government. They desire to act in future as they have acted heretofore, and they will never be driven from that course but by foreign aggression, and they rely on the justice and wisdom of foreign aggression, and they rely on the justice and wisdom of foreign Powers to respect the system of non-interference." The correspondence with France in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion will at the proper time be laid before the House.

Mr. Colfax has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Southern members have not been admitted. A resolution has been offered to the House in favour of the appointment of a committee to settle the position of the Southern representatives, and a proposition to table or postpone this resolution was defeated. The proposition was presented to the Senate, and was "laid over." The House has also adopted a resolution discountenancing all suggestions to repudiate the national debt.

THE ATTACK ON CAPE HAYTIEN.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the destruction of the forts at Cape Haytien on the 9th of November by H. M.'s ships the *Galatea* and *Lily.* "After two days' fruitless negotiation, the *Galatea* and *Lily*, at nine A. M. on the morning of the 9th, engaged the forts, that the firing continued all day, and that at six P. M. the last fort was silenced. As each fort was silenced the government troops, under President Geffrard, charged up and took possession of it. The rebels retreated up into the mountains, closely followed by the government troops, and at night the town, which I presume to be Acul, was set on fire in seven different places. It had previously been besieged for seven months by 15,000 government troops. The *Lily* had several men hurt, but the *Galatea* had none."

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
Dec. 7	Talisman	Whiteway	Liverpool.
" 9	Mistress of the Seas	Orkney	Do.
" 10	Hurry Puddemsey	Muir	Do.
" 11	Queen of England	McKenzie	Do.
" 11	Persia	Clarke	Do.
" 15	Preston	(from Kurrachee)	Do.
" 16	Egeria	——	Do.
" 18	Caranjah	——	Off Plymouth.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Dec. 2	Louisa	Scowcroft	London.
" 2	Canova	McNabb	Liverpool.
" 4	Madara	Parlett	Do.
" 5	Rinaldo	Liston	London.
" 6	Mirage	Taylor	Do.
" 6	Lemonsen	Gazier	Cardiff.
" 7	Compta	Geach	Liverpool.
" 9	Volante	Tinmouth	Falmouth.
" 9	Eurydice	Brett	Liverpool.
" 9	Rothley	Lock	Do.
" 11	Veloz	Cooper (for Kurrachee).	Do.
" 12	Anevoca	Western (for Kurrachee).	London.
" 12	Anglia	——	Shields.
" 13	Palmerston	Seagrove	London.
" 13	City of Madras	Graham	Clyde.
" 13	Pontiac	Evans	Liverpool.
" 13	Eumenides	Poe	Ardrossan.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Mooresfort, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 29, lat. 50 N. long. 7 W.

Royal Albert, Bombay to Liverpool, Nov. 6, lat. 9 S. long. 13 E.

The Craigs, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 4, lat. 6 N. long. 23 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Calcutta	Nov. 8	Dec. 6	Dec. 11
Madras	" 8		
Bombay	" 13		
Aden	" 20		
Hong Kong	Oct. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 2
Shanghai	" 8		
Singapore	" 22		
Penang	" 24		
Ceylon	" 31		

BOMBAY.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Comorin*, will be closed to-day at 6 A. M.

It is stated that a Small Cause Court is shortly to be established at Nassick.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor intends shortly to proceed on a tour to Guzerat.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

From a telegram received last night, dated Kurrachee, 14th instant, we perceive that communication between Turkey and Egyptian lines are interrupted.

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, Registrar of the Bombay University, has promised to deliver a lecture on behalf of the Mechanics' Institution on the subject: "Our University."

We are compelled to hold over several letters from correspondents till to-morrow in consequence of the pressure on our space.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday several cases were heard before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq, the senior magistrate, which were devoid of any public interest.

The committee of the Mechanics' Institution have named Wednesday next, the 17th instant, for Mr. Edward Chapple's lecture, which will be delivered at 8 o'clock P. M. at the Town Hall.

The following passengers proceeded on Saturday per B. C. and R.S. N. Company's steamer *Tilly*, Captain Main, to the Malabar Coast:—Mr. J. Schmuck, Mr. and Mrs. D'Quadros and child, and Mr. S. L. Steadman.

Anunta Mahadoosett, a goldsmith, appeared on Saturday before Mr. Brown, to prosecute his nephew, named Mahadeorao Sudasew, charging him with assault. His Worship on the charge being established against the defendant fined him fifteen rupees.

The moveable and immoveable property of the two directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, who were sentenced to be transported for life at the Criminal Sessions of September last, have been confiscated by the Collector of Bombay by the order of Government.

A Mahomedan, who has been several times in jail, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Gaol, by the magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, for stealing articles of the aggregate value of ten rupees, belonging to one Dhondoobhoy Imambhoy, a dealer in glass bangles.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, acting Chief Justice, intimated on Saturday last that, in future, all motions for the postponement of cases would be taken before the list of causes was entered upon; for His Lordship thought it was desirable to have some understood practice, for the convenience of the bar.

Fire.—A fire broke out in a stable at the Pydhonee Road on Friday last at 1 A. M. Mr. Edgington and other police officers were immediately on the spot, but before they could render any assistance the stable and the two sheds adjoining it were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 13th and 6 P. M. of the 14th January: max. 12 hours 35 minutes; min. *nil.*

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 5 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 6th January.

The P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Behar*, Captain W. Blake, which leaves this morning for China, &c., carries 1834½ chests of Malva opium, and the following passengers:—

For Calcutta.—Mr. E. Carpenter.
For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Oxford and Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee.

Infanticide.—Raghee, The woman who committed the murder of her newlyborn male child on Thursday the 4th instant at Sootar Chawl, was finally placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday. After having recorded the evidence of Dr. Hojel, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, His Worship committed her for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of murder.

The Asiatic Banking Corporation obtained a verdict, at the High Court on Saturday, against Burjorjee Rustomjee and Davidass Luckhmidas, for Rs. 10,000, with interest on the amount at 9 per cent. from the 30th June 1865, further interest on the judgment, and costs. The money was advanced by the Bank upon a promissory note. Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Couch pronounced a decree on Saturday last against Aga Ali Akbar, at the suit of Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, for the sum of Rs. 12,700 with interest at 12 per cent. per mensem from the 25th April 1865 till judgment, with further interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, and costs. The money was due on a bond executed by the defendant on the 25th April last. Mr. Green and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

Quick March	"Lord Dangan"	Kuhner.
Overture	"Les Vespres Siciliennes"	Verdi.
Selection (op)	"Othello"	Rossini.
Valse	"Priscilla"	Lamotte.
Scene r Duett (op)	"Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Quadrille	"Highlanders"	Laurent.
Galop	"Uber Stock und Stein"	Faust.

A decree was given on Saturday last by Mr. Justice Couch against Bappoo Narayen Sett at the suit of Hurrukchund Purshotum, for Rs. 6,000, with interest at 12 per cent. from the 19th November 1865 till judgment, further interest at 6 per cent on the judgment, and costs. The money was advanced on a promissory note dated 7th November 1865, and was to be repaid in the course of a week. Nothing had yet been paid, while the plaintiff holds as security for it some building certificates of certain landed property, which the defendant had deposited with him. Messrs. White and Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the plaintiff.

The report of the general state of the crops and prospects of the season in the Kulladgee collectorate, informs us that rain did not fall seasonably in any of the talookas of Indee, Hypoorgee, Mungolee, Moodebehel and Beejapoor. In Bazulcold, Badamee and Hoongoond the rain fall was seasonable to a certain extent. The kurreef crop in the former where it was sown in time has been a bad one; in the latter talookas it is somewhat better. The rubbee is reported to be in a middling condition. Cholera prevailed throughout the whole of the collectorate during the year, about 1,052 deaths are reported to have occurred from it. The mortality from cattle disease is 653.

The following additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Orissa*, Captain R. Curling, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. L. F. Zimmermann.
For Malta.—Mr. R. C. Blackley.

For Marseilles.

Colonel Curtis,
Lieutenant Baldwin,
Captain Cherry,
" Ferrand.

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Culverhouse,
Mr. S. Hole,
" W. Archibald,
" James Rudman,
" P. S Neary,
" J. Michaels,
" G. Kemp,
Mr. B. Bourricund,
" W. Harwell.
Mrs. Plumptre,
Mr. and Mrs J. Herbert,
" T. W. Burdon,
" W. Berkin,
" J. Marshall.

We beg to call the attention of the musical community in general, and the admirers of Miss Amalia Jackson in particular, to an announcement which appears in another column, of a farewell concert, which is to take place on Friday evening next at the residence of Mr. Spencer Compton at Malabar Hill, when this talented lady, assisted by a number of amateurs, will meet her friends in Bombay for the last time, as she proceeds to Europe by the B. and B. S. S. Co's steamer on the following day.

Miss Jackson is a great favourite with the musical portion of our community, and has therefore good and substantial claims on her friends: in addition to which she is a victim of the two unprincipled fellows who led the patrons of the late Italian Opera to believe that they were engaged in bringing out an opera troupe. Miss Jackson was to have been the *prima donna* of the company. We are assured that the forthcoming concert will be a great success in every respect.

Nagurdas Parmanundas, a Bania shroff, sued Mangesh Pandurang and Venayeck Pandurang, two brothers, in Mr. Justice Couch's Court on Saturday last, to recover Rs. 24,000, due to him upon a bond dated the 7th July 1865. The condition of the bond was, that the amount was to be repaid by instalments as follows:—first instalment of Rs. 5,000 on the 1st November 1865; second of Rs. 5,000 on the 1st May 1866, third of Rs. 5,000 on the 1st November 1866; fourth of Rs. 5,000 on the 1st May 1867; and the last of Rs. 4,000 in November 1867. The bond further stipulated that if the defendants failed to make the payment of any one of the instalments on the proper date, the whole amount was to be recovered at once. They made default by not paying the very first instalment due on the 1st November 1865; and the present action was therefore brought to enforce the payment of the whole amount of the bond. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 24,000 with interest on the judgment till payment, and costs. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Barnard, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

The farewell performance at the Circus on Saturday night for the benefit of Mr. Cousins was a triumphant success, the tent being as closely packed as on any previous occasion. The *troupe* start for Calcutta to-morrow morning by the *Cheduba*, and Bombay will once more be without an evening's amusement. We are sorry to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Leon have clandestinely left the service of Messrs. McCollum and Cousins, having decamped late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. From what we hear there is no doubt a member of the Jewish persuasion and a native who is on a visit to Bombay, have been the means of decoying these people away. It is unnecessary at present to mention names, as Mr. McCollum stays behind for the purpose of prosecuting the offending parties; but a more scandalous breach of agreement we have seldom heard of, and from the respect in which Mr. McCollum is held here, the public will no doubt discountenance so discreditable a proceeding in every possible way.

The case of the Broker's Loan, Discount, and Banking Company against Gungadas Toolseydas was called on before Mr. Justice Couch on Saturday last. Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. T. C. Anstey said he appeared for the defendant, who instructed him in person. Mr. Bayley submitted that his learned friend could not be allowed to appear without an attorney instructing him, as it would be contrary to one of the rules of the High Court dated the 5th April 1864. Mr. Anstey argued upon the authority of several English cases, including Deo on the demise of *Bennett* vs. *Hale*, 19 Law Journal; *Smith* vs. The *Lords of the Treasury*, 19 Law Journal; County Courts Act of 1852; the Attorney's Act; an article in the jurist, vol. 16; the rules of the High Court of the 25th August 1862; and the Letters Patent; that he had the right to appear in the conduct of a civil suit without an attorney. His Lordship called attention to a rule passed by seven Judges of the High Court, under date the 27th December 1863, which so expressly required that an advocate should in all civil cases be instructed by an attorney or a vakil, that His Lordship said he could not decide this very important question without consulting his brother Judges. The case of Mr. Anstey's client was thereupon postponed until Friday next, before which day His Lordship expected to be in a position to pronounce his decision.

It has just come to our knowledge that the authorities are now investigating a most serious charge preferred against one of the senior native officers of the province; the offence is no less than the suppression of a murder case brought before him in his official capacity. There appears every chance of the accused being convicted, but as the case is under investigation and the charge a terrible one, we refrain from saying anything further to-day.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 9.

Death of an Officer.—We regret to have to record the death, through a fall from his horse, of Capt E. King, Brigade Major at Jacobabad, on the morning of the 7th instant. A private letter states that he was riding out of his compound when he was thrown. His horse immediately attacked him on the ground, and dealt him such serious injuries that he was picked up insensible and died an hour afterwards. The funeral was to take place the following morning. The deceased officer had seen much service. He was present with the Bombay column of the army in the Punjab in 1848-49, at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Seikh army at Rawul Pindee. For these services the late Captain received a medal and two clasps. He afterwards served as a volunteer in the expedition against the hill tribes in the Eusoofzyie country in 1850; and with the Persian Expeditionary Force, was present at the attack and capture of Mohumra, and acted on the Staff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the close of the campaign. For these services he wore a medal and clasp. In 1857 he served with a detachment of the Sind Horse during the operations undertaken by His Highness the Khan of Khelat for the subjugation of the Murree tribe, for which service he received the thanks of Government.—*Sindian, January* 10.

The High Court of Bombay.—India-office, Dec. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Augustus Brooke Warden, Esq, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint James Gibbs, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—*Overland Mail, Dec.* 11.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT TO REMIT THE VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT.

The following letter, dated 11th inst., has been addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, by the Municipal Commissioner:—

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—At an adjourned Budget meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace held on the 20th November 1865, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That in view of the charges likely to be cast upon the Municipality for the construction of new works in connection with the Vehar Water Works, Government be requested to remit all further payment from the Municipality in respect of the original cost of construction."

I am accordingly requested to lay before you, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following observations, which, it is confidently believed, will induce His Excellency to accede to the prayer of the Bench.

The failure of the old restricted Municipal system in Bombay has recently induced Government to interfere by more comprehensive legislation. The great experiment has been initiated, of entrusting the welfare and improvement of the City to the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

That body, His Excellency may rest assured, cheerfully accepts this great responsibility and is anxious to support it creditably.

In this spirit the Justices are prepared, resolutely to face difficulties, such as, it is believed, no former Municipality has had to encounter at one and the same time.

A city in which sanitation has hitherto existed but in name, with ill constructed streets and roadways choked by a dense population, yearly increasing, destitute of drainage and deficient in water supply, its peculiar formation aggravating each evil;—such is the inheritance of the infant Municipality.

With all these obstacles, however, the Municipality might, it is believed, grapple successfully, were it, as it should in justice be, untrammelled at the outset.

It starts, however, saddled with a debt to Government for the incomplete Vehar Water Works; a debt so large that sixty years at least must elapse ere it can be discharged as required by the law.

I am requested to state that with this grievous burthen to support, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace are greatly apprehensive for the success of the Municipal experiment, feeling progress almost impossible.

It is not, I am to observe, as if the water works had been handed over to the Municipality in a complete and efficient condition, or on a scale to supply even the present wants of this city. On the contrary, the works are incomplete and in many respects defective; while the supply is so limited that further extensions, urgently needed, are impossible.

So long as the water supply of Bombay is precarious, the Bench consider the very existence of the city to be imperilled.

That His Excellency's Government shares these apprehensions, is apparent from the resolutions on the reports of committees recently convened by it to consider the subject in detail.

The Bench has taken steps to carry out some of the committee's suggestions, but has little hope of effecting all that is required while encumbered by the former debt.

Relieved of it, however, the Municipality would devote the annual instalment Rs. 1,75,000 and at least Rs. 50,000 in addition towards a water works loan, with which to construct works calculated to supply Bombay liberally for all times.

I am to submit further, that irrespective of the great future dawning on Bombay, the success of the experiment of Municipal self-government in one of the principal cities of Hindoostan, is a matter not merely of local, but of imperial importance; and that with a Municipality heavily indebted from the first, the experiment will not be fairly tried.

It is the earnest hope therefore of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace that Government will remit the Vehar Water Works debt, and that a short bill containing the necessary modifications of the law may be introduced at the coming session of the Legislative Council.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" LIBEL CASE.

Mr. Justice Couch delivered the following judgment on Saturday in the case of *Howard vs. Mull*:—

The defendant having admitted the printing and publishing of the newspapers containing the several articles stated in the plaint and alleged by the plaintiff to be libellous, the questions to be determined are, whether with the exception of the passage set out in the 9th paragraph of the defendant's first written statement and forming part of the alleged libel stated in the 6th paragraph of the plaint and published in the newspaper of the 6th of May, the facts stated in the several articles are substantially true, or the statements and observations are of such a nature and made under such circumstances as not to amount in law to a libel; and whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any damages for the libel contained in the passage referred to beyond the sum of Rs. 2,000 which the defendant has by his written statement offered to pay in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's cause of action so far as it relates to that passage, and the plaintiff has refused to accept and claims further damages in respect of it. These questions embrace all the material questions raised by the several issues which have been recorded, and which might perhaps have been less numerous than they are. The plaintiff in this case had been, and was at the time of the publication of the articles complained of, Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, and the libels are alleged in the plaint to have been published of and concerning him in that office. By the 2nd exception to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code it is declared that it is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public man in the discharge of his public functions or respecting his character so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further. And by the 9th exception it is declared that it is not defamation to make an imputation upon the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good. These are provisions of the criminal law, but the same rules ought to be applied to civil proceedings for defamation, and where a person would not be punishable under the criminal law he ought not to be held liable to pay damages to the person upon whose conduct or character he has expressed an opinion or made an imputation. But my view of the law is not founded merely upon the Penal Code, and I have referred to it rather by way of illustration than otherwise. "Every subject has a right to comment on those acts of public men which concern him as a subject of the realm if he does not make his commentary a cloak for malice and slander." A writer in a public paper has the same right as any other person, and it is his privilege, if indeed it is not his duty, to comment on the acts of public men which concern not himself only, but which concern the public, and the discussion of which is for the public good. And where a person makes the public conduct of a public man the subject of comment, and it is for the public good he is not liable to an action if the comments are made honestly and he honestly believes the facts to be as he states them and there is no wilful misrepresentation of fact or any misstatement which he must have known to be a misstatement if he had exercised ordinary care. This is, in my opinion, the rule to be derived from the many cases which have been decided in the English courts, and I have now to apply it to the publications of which the plaintiff has complained as being libellous. In a criminal prosecution for defamation, good faith, which by Section 52 of the Indian Penal Code is defined as including due care and attention, is by Act 18 of 1862 Section 27 directed to be presumed unless the contrary appear, and in England where the publication is of such a nature or made under such circumstances as *prima facie* to entitle it to be privileged, the onus of proving malice is on the plaintiff, and the evidence should raise a probability of malice and be more consistent with its existence than with its non-existence. Malice or want of good faith may be shown either by extrinsic evidence or by the language used in the writings complained of; and in the present case no extrinsic evidence of malice or want of good faith having been given, the plaintiff must upon this point rely upon what appears in the articles in the newspapers.

The first article complained of was published in the *Times of India* on the 30th of April 1864. It commences—"Mr. E. I. Howard is soon to leave India, and resign, for a time at least, the office of Director of Public Instruction." In the first two paragraphs, I find nothing which, in my opinion, the writer of the article was not justified in saying and which does not come within the limits of the privilege which I have stated, and it is unnecessary for me to read them. Nor can I regard the fact that Mr. Howard was, as it appears, to the writer's knowledge about to leave India when the article was published as showing that it was not honestly written. Indeed, I think, if the writer had waited until Mr. Howard had left India and had thereby become unable without considerable delay to make any reply to, or make any explanation of, the matters alleged against him, there would have been more foundation for the charge of want of good faith than there is now. The article then proceeds—

For some time back we have received numerous communications in various forms, seriously affecting Mr. Howard's official character, and not less damaging, if unexplained, to the cause of Education in this Presidency. Disentangled from what may be exaggeration or supposition, the facts seem to be much as follows: There is connected with the Educational Department a Book Depot or "Department," established by Government, with the charitable object of providing on easy terms, to the poor scholars of the presidency, the requisite school literature. For years of innocent operation it performed its useful functions by circulating McCulloch's course of lessons, the Irish series of school books, &c., &c. These books were selected by the Secular Board of Education and by a majority of natives. The Christian allusions in them were of course microscopically minute. For instance, in the 424 pages of McCulloch's course of reading, the 40th edition of which lies before us, we find only one page which contains a religious paragraph; it is an excerpt from Dr Chalmers, and is so little distinctive that it might have been written by Mr. Chunder Sen or by Dr. Bhau Daji!

It was enough, however, to give a handle for the disparagement of the books; and it was seen by Mr. Howard that the issue of a series of "effectually weeded" school books would be a job worth doing. It was therefore undertaken in the first instance departmentally; the aid of various gentlemen in the Department being liberally laid under contribution; and the aid of the books which were to be displaced by it, more liberally still. A dish of McCulloch and the Irish book, with trimmings in the shape of some special pieces remarkable for their novel views of things Indian and English, was then prepared. Whole pages of excerpts, which had been laboriously culled by McCulloch from almost all the best writers in the English language, were transported bodily by Mr. Howard, without authority, and in easy breezy indifference to Mr. McCulloch's property right, into the "departmental series." A few specimens of the accuracy of educationist information were introduced; and the schoolboys of India were informed on the authority of the Director of Public Instruction, that England "was an island;" Lord Elphinstone, an Englishman; "gunny, a kind of bag;" the peepul the same tree as the banyan; that Rama killed

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Rakshas; and that the bamboo is the only palm in the country!

In a short time, it is said, it began to manifest itself to Mr. Howard's mind, that properly managed these pretty books might be made to turn him a very pretty penny. What if the poor students, whose education had to be paid for by fees extorted with difficulty, and supplemented by payments from the State, could be made to pay a round sum to the compiler for the schoolbooks which he could oblige them to purchase; so that while the taxpayer paid for the poor scholar's schooling, the poor scholar should be forced to pay Mr. Howard for the necessary books? The idea, though not very new, was at once seen to be a fortune. It was calculated at not less than £1,000 a year, with unlimited power of increase; and though several gentlemen had given time to the preparation of the series, what so obviously natural as that the Director of Public Instruction should alone claim the copyright, put his own name on the title-page, and then pocket the proceeds?"

One of the principal questions in this case is, whether this description of Mr. Howard's series of books and of the manner in which it was prepared and the motives which led to its being undertaken is a fair and true one or what the writer honestly believed to be fair and true. If it be, then, the article does not amount in law to a libel, but, if not, the publication cannot be justified and the plaintiff has a ground of suit against the defendant. It is not supposed that the defendant was the writer of the articles complained of, but having adopted and published them he must be considered as standing in the place of the writer and liable to the same extent as he would have been if he had been known and the plaintiff had sued him. The history of these books begins with a letter addressed to Mr Hart, the then Secretary to Government; signed by the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett and a numerous body of native gentlemen, and put in evidence by the defendant, in which after calling the attention of the Government to the rules in force in the Elphinstone Institution with regard to religion, they state that the class books authorized to be used in the schools throughout the Presidency were those edited and published in Great Britain by Dr. J. M. McCulloch and Messrs W. and R. Chambers, and submit that those books were in one important particular very ill suited to the thousands of native children who were made to learn from them in the Elphinstone Institution and other educational institutions established by Government, the books having been prepared expressly for the use of, and therefore adapted for, children of the Christian religion. "Each book," they say, "has its quota of religious lessons, which form one of the principal features of and are introduced in these school books for the express purpose of imparting religious education and communicating a knowledge of the principal doctrines and tenets of Christianity as reduced from the Bible and propounded by Christian theologians." And after adverting to the contingency that in the absence of any distinct or formal prohibition issued on the subject, a teacher might feel himself justified in taking full advantage of the authorized class books and consider himself at liberty to impart to the native pupils such religious instructions as was embodied in them, they beg leave to represent to the Government the strong feeling of the generality of their countrymen who entertain serious apprehensions on this point and considered it highly dangerous to place in the hands of their children such books of instruction as were calculated to interfere with or undermine their faith and lead to their conversion to Christianity, and pray that the Governor in Council would adopt measures with the view of placing the subject on a right and satisfactory footing. This letter was on the 9th of June 1857 referred to the plaintiff, who was then Director of Public Instruction, for report, and on the 16th he made his report, which has also been put in evidence by the defendant. In that report, after stating that the books in question were not introduced into Government schools by him or his predecessor or of late years, but were the recognised text-books introduced and continued by the Board of Education, of which the gentlemen who headed the petition were members to the last, he says—"I think the books in many respects bad books and have ordered large quantities of the series published by the Irish Commissioners with a view of supplying the defects of and partially superseding the Scotch series. But it is unavoidable unless we bring out a series of our own, but that any set of books prepared in Great Britain will contain some kind of religious teaching. I do not recommend that Government should undertake the task, which in this country would be most arduous, of preparing a set of books absolutely free from religion; and as the petitioners make no practical suggestion of any kind for the provision of an unobjectionable series, I think we have no alternative but to use the best European books we can find." It was apparently soon after this report that the plaintiff began to prepare his school-books as in the list given in the note to para. 76 of his report as Director of Public Instruction for the year 1857-58 the English primer, the first of them, appears, and para. 29 of his report for the year 1859-60 contains a list of the English books published during the year and stated to be by the Director of Public Instruction. It is as follows:—

"*English Books.*—During the year the following books were published:—

Copies.	
2,000	Book III. Part I., (Series) by the Director of Public Instruction.
1,000	Gibbon's Roman Civil Law, with notes by the Director of Public Instruction.
	Besides reprints, revised and renewed to such an extent as to be almost new books:—
5,000	Primer, 2nd edition, by the Director of Public Instruction.
10,000	Do. 3rd do. ditto ditto.
5,000	Second Book, 2nd edition, ditto ditto.
5,000	Poetry Book, with Notes, ditto ditto.
5,000	Book III., Part I., 2nd edition, ditto.
33,000	

"Book III., Part 2, an English Grammar for beginners, and Notes on the English Article, all by the Director of Public Instruction, were in the press and published soon after the end of the year."

In para. 30 of this report Mr. Howard says—"The very large consumption of these books requiring the publication of new editions at intervals of less than a year has been surprising as well as gratifying to me. It cannot be adequately accounted for by the wants of Government English schools and must be attributed in a great measure to a newly created demand on the part of the native public. The books are so priced as to pay all the expenses of publication and sale, and even to leave a small profit to Government, so that though they are certainly cheap they are not extraordinarily so. It seems fair to conclude that English education has of late received a considerable stimulus." And in the evidence which he gave at the hearing of the suit, he said—"Shortly after entering the office (Director of Public Instruction) my attention was directed to the series of books used in the English schools—to them chiefly, but to the others also. The series then used was McCulloch's series, four books, and two I think of Chambers's. McCulloch was used in the junior classes of English schools. I remember the petition about McCulloch's series being sent to me for report. They were not in my opinion well suited for use in the Educational Department. There were religious lessons in the books, but they were not used; there was a standing order of the Department to that effect. My opinion that they were not well suited was founded on educational grounds. At that time missionaries were employed in the Department. I am not certain whether some were then missionaries or had only been so. The books were not intended to teach English to foreigners but to teach children at home. From time to time I wrote little books of my own; it was no part of my official duty to do so. I had editions printed at the expense of Government which I thought were sufficient for the consumption of the English schools. They were printed at different local presses. The Curator of the Book Department made all the arrangements. I afterwards caused some to be printed on my own account after several editions of each book had been exhausted. I first had an edition printed on my own account in 1861. I had them first printed on my own account I think entirely at Mr. Firth's. I transferred them to England in 1863. I understood they were largely consumed by the public in the Bombay Presidency, and also out of it; and comparing the consumption with the number of scholars, in the Bombay Presidency, I found it must be so. * * * * * If the use of them had been confined to Government schools, I would not have printed them on my own account, although there might have been some profit arising from the sale. When I prepared the books I had no idea of profit." And Mr. Howard's statement in his memorandum of the 30th April to the same effect this evidence agrees with that of Mr. Firth, and also except as to the date, of Mr. Bullock, who said that the first supplies from England came through him, and arrived in April or May, 1862; and in this he appears to be confirmed by some of the accounts which have been put in evidence. Now, although the writer of the article could not be aware of what Mr Howard would say, he had access to his published report; and if he was not possessed of the information which Mr. Firth, who was called as a witness by the defendant, could give, I think he might by the exercise of ordinary care have obtained it. Mr. Howard having subsequently printed the books on his own account, does not in my opinion justify the conclusion that he had from the beginning a view to his own profit or advantage; and if the fact had been fairly stated, I think the imputation in the beginning of the fourth para. of this article of the 30th of April, that advantage was taken of the Christian allusions in the books formerly in use to disparage them, and that Mr. Howard undertook the preparation of his series for his own profit, or, in the language of the writer, as "a job worth doing," which appears to me to be the imputation intended to be made by that passage, would not fairly and legitimately have arisen. Of the truth of the next statement that the issue of series was undertaken in the first instance departmentally, the aid of various gentlemen in the Department being liberally laid under contribution, the defendant has given no evidence; and such evidence as there is in the case upon this point shows the contrary,—it appearing from Mr. Howard's evidence that he himself paid Dr. Haug for his assistance, and that of Mr. Hughlings having been given as a friend and in return for some assistance which Mr. Howard had rendered to him. I must therefore come to the conclusion that the passage is not true, and that if the writer had exercised ordinary care he must have known that it was not. With regard to the fairness and honesty of the description of the books which follows, and the criticism upon them, I have what I consider very reliable evidence. Mr. Coke, who was examined as a witness for the defendant, says: "The books are better adapted for the instruction of natives than any class of books I saw here before. They contain a different style of English. They are cheap as compared with other books that were used here." Mr. Hughlings, in his evidence, said:—"I am acquainted with the 2nd Book, part 2, 3rd Book, part 1, in some former edition; 1st Book of English Poetry in some former edition; Rudimentary English Grammar, and the senior English grammar, both also in former editions. I think these books are the best I have seen in India for the purpose they were intended for. The book I especially know is the second Book, Part 2. I believe that to be a very good book of the sort,—very well adapted for the use of foreigners learning English. That is the only book beyond the grammar on which I am prepared to express an opinion. I believe the grammar would be worth its money in England. I found my belief on a partial use I have made of it in college classes. I believe it would take respectable rank amongst other English grammars of the same scope. I partly know McCulloch's series. I believe that is not specially suited for the natives of this country, whereas the present series is. The authorities quoted in the grammar are all original as far as I know, and the introduction of the philological matter also gives it a value." Rao Sahib Myputram Roopram, Principal of the Vernacular College and Training College at Ahmedabad, said—"I know the books of Mr. Howard's series, except the English Poetry Book. They are well adapted for teaching natives,—better than McCulloch's independently of any religious matter. They are cheaper. I know Mr. Howard's series, except the poetry, well, because I have to teach with those books. I learnt from McCulloch's series. I know them very well. I know the Irish books from having translated from them for the Guzerathi series. I was in England in 1860, and spent about ten months there. The passage—'A dish of McCulloch and the Irish book, with trimmings in the shape of some special pieces remarkable for their novel views of things, Indian and English, was then prepared,' is not a true description of Mr. Howard's series. Some of the passages in Mr. Howard's are the same as in McCulloch—not to any great extent. The information in Mr. Howard's books is of a different kind and a different design—more valuable and more convenient than what is in McCulloch's. In McCulloch's First Book the sentences and ideas are such as are familiar to English children, and used in the nursery and domestic circles. They are so foreign to the native children here that the words convey no ideas to their minds, and McCulloch is founded on the supposition that the children begin their education with this series: while the native children, before they commence English, have already received a vernacular education and their mental power is more developed. I believe Mr. Howard's series is written on a calculation of this point. The Hindus believe that Rama killed Rakshas. It is not stated in Mr. Howard's books that the bamboo is the only palm in the country. I refer to the Second Reading Book, Part I, for the contrary." And Rao Sahib Pranlall Mathooradass, who was in the Educational Department from 1850 to January 1865, and was appointed deputy inspector in 1855 and continued so till he left, said: "I learnt from McCulloch's series. Some portion of Mr. Howard's First Book of Poetry is also in McCulloch; but the lessons are so graduated as to be suited to the capacity of native learners of the English language. The arrangement is different. There are explanatory notes in Mr. Howard's, but none in McCulloch's. * * * * There are pieces of poetry in Mr. Howard's book which are not in McCulloch—many; and some from McCulloch are there. There is no original poetry in McCulloch."

I think this evidence proves that the part of the article which I am now considering was not honestly written, and that the writer of it was not acting in good faith, but was misrepresenting the facts in order to lay a foundation for the observations upon Mr. Howard's conduct which were intended to follow. At that time he could not anticipate that he would have Mr. Howard's own statement in the memorandum of the 30th of April to comment upon. And the conclusion that there was a want of good faith here will be found to be strenghtened by passages in the subsequent articles to which I shall have to refer where imputations are made upon Mr. Howard, which would not fairly and properly arise out of his conduct with regard to the books, even if it had been what the writer had stated. The remainder of the article partakes, though to a less extent, of the character of the portion which I have been considering. In the next paragraph occurs this passage—"And though several gentlemen had given time to the preparation of the series, what so obviously natural as that the Director of Public Instruction should alone claim the copyright, put his own name on the title-page, and then pocket the proceeds," making an imputation that the plaintiff was dishonestly appropriating the profits of other persons' labour, for which, as I have already mentioned, there appears to be no foundation. And the next para. beginning—"Now, it is credibly asserted that this monstrous perversion of the power and means placed at his disposal has been perpetrated by Mr. E. I. Howard," can only be brought within the limits of fair and honest comment by supposing that the facts had been truly stated. In the following paragraph the writer says—"The press has no function if it is not to call for investigation into allegations of conduct so flagrant as this. All we ask for in the interest of education is a short public inquiry." If I could, upon the evidence which has been given in this case, believe that this was the object of the writer, and that the article was written in good faith with the view of obtaining a public inquiry, I should hold, as the learned Judge who rejected the plaint did, that it did not constitute a libel; but after an anxious consideration of the case, and with the greatest desire to uphold the liberty of the press and the freedom of discussion of the acts of public men,—the value of which in this country, as elsewhere, cannot be estimated too highly—I feel compelled to come to the opposite conclusion, and must pronounce the article of the 30th of April to be libellous and without justification. A person, whether the publisher of a newspaper or otherwise, unless he acts in good faith, cannot, by saying that he is seeking for a public inquiry into the conduct of a public man, exempt himself from liability for publishing matter of a defamatory nature.

I have now to consider the next article charged as libellous which appeared in the newspaper published on the 2nd of May. It commences with an allusion to the Educational Department, which I need not read, and then refers to a publication which is called the organ of Mr. Howard, in which it would seem some articles had appeared in reply to that of the 30th of April. Now, making allowance for the heat of the newspaper controversy which appear to have arisen, I do not see anything in this article which exceeds the freedom of comment which the writer was entitled to use, except the following passage, where a statement is made tending to disparage the plaintiff's character, which I do not find supported by the evidence. It is the last paragraph of the article, and is this—"It is said that as soon as the books were well launched, it was discovered that they were much too cheap; but how to raise the price without a row did not appear, till it occurred to the ingenious mind of the Director of Public Instruction that by writing a short lesson of a few lines, and adding it to the volume, *another* anna might be justifiably taken out of the pocket of the struggling scholar! Now, we must notice the sound political economy of this smart transaction." If this and what follows had been the only libellous matter in the newspaper, I should not have attached much importance to it, or have thought Mr. Howard right in taking any notice of it; but as being part of a series of articles containing matter of a more or less defamatory character, and tending by its falsity to throw light upon the motives of the writer, it cannot be left unnoticed. The next article stated in the plaint is that published on the 4th of May, beginning—"With shame we have to confess before the natives of India that the charge rumoured against Mr. E. I. Howard of having made his public position serve the ends of his private pecuniary advantage appears by his own extorted confession to be strictly and literally true,"—and commenting on Mr. Howard's memorandum of the 30th of April, in which he stated that at first the books were printed to meet the wants of Government schools only, and at the expense of Government, and were priced on the usual principle of the Book Department so as just to cover the cost of production and sale expenses, including discount to vendors; and that the idea of advantage to himself from the possession of the copyright or of soliciting remuneration from the Government never entered his head—that the books after a time became very popular, and were bought not only by educational officers for Government schools in this Presidency, but also by the public here and in other parts of India; and how he was led to print them at his own expense, first at the Education Society's Press and afterwards in England, and to make them a source of profit to himself. The writer having now got Mr. Howard's own statement of the facts, makes it, instead of the statement in the previous article, the foundation of his remarks, and I do not see anything in this article which in my opinion exceeds the limits of a fair comment. Mr. Howard's resuming when there appeared to be a probability of substantial advantage to himself the rights which he had apparently in the first instance relinquished for the benefit of those who were under his charge in the important and honourable office which he held, and in consequence of which he had, upon the statements in his reports, probably obtained a higher place in the estimation of the Government and the public, was conduct which was fairly open to observation, and upon which very different opinions might be entertained. Whether he can now claim the copyright in the books originally so published and which have not been registered, or prevent the Government from printing and publishing them for the use of the Educational Department, is not a question in this suit. The following passages in his reports and in one of his letters show the light in which he originally viewed the work he had undertaken, and how he represented it to the Government. In his letter to Mr. Hart of the 8th of May, 1858, Mr. Howard says—"The Educational Inspector, Guzerathi Division," (Mr. Hope) "has at my request undertaken to perform the following important work at Ahmedabad during the ensuing monsoon:—1st. To compile a set of reading books and maps in Guzerathi in communication with the translator, Dr. Glasgow; 2nd. To train his deputy inspectors in the method of school teaching and keeping as at present practised in England, with a view to enable them in their turn to instruct the schoolmasters in their several charges; 3rd. To organize the Ahmedabad Training School. This work must be considered as something additional to the ordinary duties of an inspector, and it will be difficult for Mr. Hope to carry on at the same time the ordinary duties of his office without some assistance. He has suggested to me that there are at present several young Civil Servants who could be spared for that purpose and who could give him very valuable assistance, and with that view he has requested me to apply that one of those gentlemen may be attached to his office for the monsoon or for a longer period. This suggestion appears to me a very good one. The junior Civil Servant selected for that purpose would be able to make himself acquainted with the routine of the Educational Department and the duties of an inspector. I have the honour therefore to recommend that if there be no insurmountable difficulties connected with the organization of the Covenanted Civil Service, Mr. Hope's wish may be complied with." Then comes a passage which is very material to the present case: "If a favourable view be taken of this application, I shall venture to recommend a similar measure with respect to my own office, the duties of which, in addition to the work of school-book writing, examining, and other extra matters at present thrown on me, are more than I can discharge with the promptitude that I could wish." When Mr. Howard wrote this he could not have contemplated, nor could the Government have supposed that the productions of the school-book writing here alluded to, to which he would be able to give his time by being relieved from other duties of his office, were to be his private property; and whatever views he may now have as to the difference between Mr. Hope's work and his own, he appears at that time to have considered them to be on the same footing, and equally of an official character. In para. 46 of the report for 1857-58 and para. 39 of that for 1859-60, he refers to the books he had prepared, and does not in any way intimate that he regarded them in any other light than as part of the work he had done in his official capacity. And in the list of books given in the note to para. 41 they have the word "Department" prefixed to their titles. A change of mind came over Mr. Howard; for I do not believe that when he wrote the letter of the 8th of May 1858, he had any idea that he would ever seek to make a profit to himself out of the work of school-book writing there referred to; but such changes of mind are liable to be freely criticised; and Mr. Howard being a public man, and this being a matter connected with his office, and the cost of the books of much importance to the native population, it was a legitimate subject of comment. And I think there are many gentlemen who, if they had been in Mr. Howard's place, would have thought it more consistent with their honour and the high position which officers of Government like himself ought to hold in India, to have allowed the books after they became popular, and were valuable aids to the cause of education, to have continued to be published for the benefit of the native public here as well as in other parts of India on the usual principle of the Book Department, "so as just to cover the cost of production and sale expenses including discount to vendors;" and I do not doubt that if Mr. Howard had so acted, his generosity in this as well as in adding matter to and improving the books in every way he could think of whilst he held his office, as he says in his memorandum he did, would have been properly appreciated and rewarded. If he had, as under the circumstaces he might well have, a claim to some reward, it might be fairly and honestly said that he should have submitted his claim to the Government instead of taking the course he did. And, probably, there are some who would have thought that to have been a benefactor to the natives of India and to have greatly contributed to the diffusion of education amongst them, would be a sufficient reward for such labours.

I pass on to the next article of which the plaintiff complains, which was published on the 5th of May. The observations I have made on the article of the 4th of May apply also to this, and for the same reasons I think it does not amount in law to a libel. I need not lengthen this judgment, which is necessarily long, by reading it. There are some expressions to which exception might possibly be taken, but I must look at the intention shown in the whole of the article and not condemn it on account of an occasional freedom of expression. In the next article, published on the 6th of May, occurs the passage which, the defendant has admitted, cannot be justified, and has offered to pay Rs. 2,000 as damages for publishing it. The first three paragraphs and the portion of the 4th which precedes that passage are remarks upon the facts as they are said to appear in Mr. Howard's memorandum. Although there is a tone of greater hostility towards the plaintiff than in the two previous articles, and some exaggeration I think, I cannot say that these remarks were not made honestly and do not come within the privilege possessed by the writer. The memorandum had been printed in the *Times of India*, and all the readers of that paper might be presumed to be acquainted with its contents, and could judge for themselves how far it agreed with the statement of it in these remarks; and there is not in this portion of the article a para. I can see any independent fact stated or imputation made. In the last paragraph of the article a comparison is drawn between Mr. Hope and the plaintiff, which, whether strictly accurate or not, is, I think, one which the writer might honestly make. That there was a considerable similarity between the work of each of them is apparent from Mr. Howard's letter which I have before noticed.

The next article complained of was published on the 11th of May. I put out of consideration the observations upon the *Bombay Saturday Review* with which it commences. That journal was well able to, and probably did, defend itself, and Mr. Howard has no right to claim damages on its behalf. If the passage—"When we accused Mr. Howard on Monday of having lent his sanction and his pen to the lowest and least reputable methods of journalism, we well knew that his organ would seal our accusation with an early illustration," was intended by the plaintiff to be relied upon as libellous, I think the article referred to should have been stated in the plaint that the Court might see what the accusation really was. That not having been done, whilst so much has been set out in the plaint, I think I ought to assume that the accusation was of such a character as not to amount to a libel. But further on there occurs this passage—"If Mr. Howard has secretly injured any one by writing in to Government private and confidential stabs at the reputation of public officers, especially of those he has most reason to regard with respect, this may lay heavy on his fears (and fears stand for conscience with some people), and he may be attributing our strictures to the natural instinct of self-preservation." No notice is taken in the defendant's further written statement of this passage, and I do not see in the evidence, in the suit, or in the plaintiff's conduct, any foundation for the insinuation here made that the plaintiff was a person who would by writing in to Government privately stab at the reputation of public officers under him, or any ground for thinking that the writer honestly believed this to be true. It is an imputation of most dishonourable conduct, and certainly does not fairly or legitimately arise out of the facts respecting the books. Nor has any attempt been made on the part of the defendant to prove the truth of it. It is of the same character, although not containing so serious an imputation, as the passage in the previous article which the defendant has admitted he could not justify. It appears to me to have been recklessly, and, in law, maliciously made; and I hold it to be libellous and must take it into account in awarding damages to the plaintiff; but I shall take it into consideration that the plaintiff is not directly charged with having done this, but it is put as an inference to be derived, it would seem, from what had appeared in the *Bombay Saturday Review*. The rest of the article contains some severe remarks upon the plaintiff, but I cannot say that they are not made honestly, or that the writer did not honestly believe that what he says respecting Mr. Howard's views on education and non-religionism was well founded. The plaintiff's counsel did not rely upon the criticism of the letter to Dr. Wilson, and I need only say of it that I think the utmost freedom of criticism was allowable under the circumstances then existing. I have now examined all the articles set out in this plaint. The course which the plaintiff has adopted of inserting the whole of the articles and alleging that they were libellous and defamatory without specifying what particular parts he relied upon being so, has rendered this necessary. The result is that some parts of these articles are in my judgment libellous and cannot be justified, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages from the defendant for publishing them.

In estimating those damages, I must look at all the circumstances of the case, including the fact that the defendant's was not the first newspaper in which this matter was alluded to; but I must especially look at the conduct of the plaintiff, as admitted by himself and proved by the evidence. If the plaintiff's reputation has been injured by that conduct or by any comments which might fairly and honestly be made upon it, the defendant is not to pay damages for that injury. He is only to pay damages for such injury as may have been caused by the publication of that which cannot be justified; and in these cases, although the defendant may fail to justify the whole of the alleged libel, he may use of the facts proved in mitigation of damages. To estimate the damages in a case like the present must always be a matter of great difficulty, and is one in which I think the assistance of a jury would be most valuable. The plaintiff's counsel stated that his object was to vindicate his character, and that he did not seek vindictive damages. The judgment of the Court will vindicate his character from those imputations for which there is not, upon his own account of the transaction, a reasonable foundation, and I think that the sum of Rs. 500 will be sufficient compensation to the plaintiff for any injury he may have sustained by the publication by the defendant of the libellous matter contained in the different articles, except the passage referred to in the written statement. As to that, the only question for me to determine is whether a greater sum than Rs. 2,000 ought to be awarded as damages in respect of it. In the newspaper published on the 16th of May, the imputation contained in that passage is withdrawn in terms as apologetic as probably could be expected in the then state of things. Mr. Howard's plaint in the threatened suit against the defendant having been rejected by the learned Judge to whom it was presented, Mr. Howard's character is fully vindicated from this charge, and I do not think it is necessary to award more than the Rs. 2,000 as damages for this part of the libel. My judgment, therefore, is that the plaintiff recover from the defendant Rs. 2,500 damages and the costs of the suit.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH JAN.

(BEFORE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

A NOVELTY.—Richard Marshall, a sailor on board the ship *South Carolina*, was charged by Captain Shapcott, the master of that vessel, with refusing duty.

Captain Shapcott stated that Marshall had been in prison, and when on board ship the mate ordered him to go on with his work but he refused. The circumstance was reported to the prosecutor, who ordered him to turn to, but he again refused.

The prisoner said he refused to work in consequence of the bad food which was given to him; and he complained that the captain had struck him while he was in irons. The prisoner was sentenced to four week's imprisonment with hard labour.

At the conclusion of the case, the captain was ordered to pay two rupees for the prisoner's expenses in the chowkey and for taking him to prison.

THE MINT ROBBERY.—Rama Essoo, a Hindoo, employed in the Melting department of the Mint, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a piece of silver worth Rs. 74, the property of the Government. The evidence showed that on Wenesday last the prisoner found the piece of silver in question at the bottom of a vessel used for melting purposes, and secreting it in his dhotee went into the compound where he dug a hole and hid it in the earth. He was observed by a native boy, who gave information to some of the officials at the Mint, and the stolen silver was recovered.

The prisoner was again remanded for the production of additional evidence.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo lad was on Saturday placed at the bar charged with stealing a piece of firewood, worth six annas, the property of one Eduljee Maneckjee.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to the County Gaol for ten days.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Heena Cana was charged with having in his possession one carpet-bag, five books, and one slate, of the aggregate value of two rupees, belonging to one Lulloobhoy Gungadass.

The prisoner urged in his defence that his son brought the books to his house, and he sold two of them. As for the other articles he knew nothing about them.

The magistrate convicted the offender and fined him Rs. 10, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the County Gaol.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Curson Dewraj, a Hindoo, aged about thirty-one years, who has been about seventeen times in jail, was brought up on Saturday charged with stealing one silk cloth, one cotton saree, and four silver finger rings, belonging to a woman named Sukoo.

The offender denied the charge, but the evidence of the prosecutrix and the policeman named Essoo Rowjee was of so satisfactory a nature that his Worship convicted and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

A LOAFER IN TROUBLE.—Henry Clinton, a European, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one pocket-book of the value of eight annas, and thirty-five rupees and twelve annas in cash, the property of Mr. George Hart, an inspector in the service of the Municipal Commissioner.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on the afternoon of Thursday last he went to the Strangers' Home at Colaba. The prisoner there got into his buggy, and he, the complainant, took him to his office at Dhobie Talao, where his name was registered for employment. They then went to a place in the Duncan Road. The complainant had a pocket-book containing the money mentioned in the charge. He left the book in the buggy and went out for a short time. On his return to the buggy he missed the pocket-book. He reported the theft to the police, and yesterday he saw the accused in custody of the police.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

BENGAL.

WE learn that the following vessels have been engaged by Government for transport of troops to England:—Messrs. Green's ship *Shannon*, at £18 per head. Mr. Green's ship *Alnwick Castle*, at £16-18 per head. Messrs. Green's ship *Anglesey*, at £29-17-6 per head, for invalids.—*Englishman, Jan.* 8.

MADRAS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—We have just heard of a strange case contemplated against the Madras Railway Company, which will doubtless end in a contest at the Small Cause Court. A Native merchant some time ago despatched a bale of what he represented to be cloth to Beypore by the Railway, but found himself booked for a bundle of mats in Beypore. The total value of the bale is named at about Rs. 950, and amongst the items specified in the Merchant's invoice are several valuable silks.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is disgraceful that we should allow the French to forestall us in sending a scientific mission to Thibet, when we have every opportunity of getting any scientific or political information which we may require, at almost a moment's notice. There has probably been no time so favourable as the present for sending an expedition into Central Asia. A number of petty States are petitioning for our favour, but it is probable that we shall show the Ambassadors from Kotan as little common courtesy or attention as we did to the Envoys from Khokan. If a number of enterprizing European officers are determined to go, our Government should not disregard their offer, and they would probably run scarcely any risk at the present conjuncture of affairs in gathering most useful, scientific, commercial and political information.—*Lahore Chronicle, January* 6.

MALTA.

CAPTURE OF FOUR ENGLISHMEN BY BRIGANDS IN GREECE.—The *Commercio* of Malta of the 20th instant, contains the following:—

"By the arrival of the steamer *Hellenis*, from Patras, we learn that Lord Hervy, with three other English gentlemen, arrived there in a small vessel, belonging to an English gentleman at Corfu, went shooting in the neighbourhood of Dragomestre, accompanied by two Greek servants, and were attacked by brigands, who detained the said lord and one of his companions, setting the other two gentlemen free, in order to obtain a ransom of £3000 for the restitution of the two kept in custody. Some of the brigands then sacked the yacht. In the meanwhile the servants, who are supposed to be accomplices of the brigands, took to flight, first recommending the English gentlemen not to use their revolvers, which they had with them, advice which they unfortunately complied with. It was rumoured in Patras that the ransom demanded has already been sent to the brigands by the Bankers Messrs. Barff and Co., merchants in Corfu.—*Times, Dec.* 21.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
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Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

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Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

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They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	10
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	35
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	23
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, AND THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.
All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED), Byculla.

ANGLO-CHINESE SQUADRON.—FOR SALE, the undermentioned Vessels, lately belonging to the above Squadron, built in 1863 expressly for the Service of the Emperor of China.

NAMES.	Tonnage.	Wood or Iron.	Paddle or Screw.	Horse Power.	Maker of Engines.	SPEED WHEN BUILT. Full Speed.	SPEED WHEN BUILT. Half Speed.	Stowage of Coal.	No. of days at full Speed.	No. of days a Half Speed.	Length of Ship. Feet.	Width of Ship. Feet.	Armament.	Original cost price without Armament. £	REMARKS.
"KEANGSOO," Despatch Gun-boat ...	1,015	Wood	Paddle	300	J. Day and Co., Southampton...	16½	10½	270	7	12	251	29	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 120 men.	45,500	Built by John White, of Cowes, in June 1863. Wood diagonally built. Can carry 400 men on deck.
						Draught of Water 10 feet light, 12 feet deep.									
"KWANTUNG," Gunboat ...	523	Iron	Paddle	150	Laird, Brothers, Birkenhead ...	12	8	160	9	14	184	26	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 4 Broadside do. Crew 100 men.	20,000	Built by Laird, Brothers, at Birkenhead, of Iron, with Engine-room shell-proof.
						Draught of Water 9 feet 6 inches light, 10 feet 9 inches deep.									
"AMOY" (formerly H. M.'s Gun-boat "Jasper") ...	301	Wood	Screw ...	80 condensing.	Maudsley and Co....	8	6	45	2½	14	161	22.3	2 Heavy Pivot Guns. 2 Howitzers.	9,000	Purchased from the Admiralty for £8,000, but afterwards fitted as condensing Engine, and re-coppered.
						Draught of Water 7 feet light, 9 feet deep.				According to Register Actual.	133	23			

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above named Vessels will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, and will be opened at noon on Wednesday, the 1st day of February 1866.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender, and the remainder on delivery of the Vessel and Stores.

Persons desirous of visiting the Vessels, may do so on application to the Superintendent of Marine, from whom printed Catalogues of the Fixtures and Stores to be sold with each Ship, and any further particulars may be obtained.

By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
(Signed) F. B. MONTRESOR, Commodore,
Commanding East Indian Squadron.
Bombay, 29th November 1865.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.
GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.
A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.
A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUCNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS just received a varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, to which she begs to invite attention.
Bonnets for Ladies in Silk and Tulle.
Bonnets in Straw and Crinoline, white and black, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hoods in Silk and Cashmere, and Cloaks for Infants.
Muslin Robes for ditto.
Trimmings in Straw, &c, for Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Nickerbocker Suits for Boys.
Dresses, ready-made, for Girls.
Muslin Garibaldies, Lace Jackets, and Black Silk and Lace Boddices.
Black and white Lace Shawls and Mantles.
Organdi Muslin Robes.
Rich French white Skirts.
Horse Hair Petticoats, and Crinolines and French Collapsing Jupons.
Children's Skeleton Hoops.
Riding Belts, Brighton and French embroidered and ventilating Corsets.
Stockings for Ladies and Children.
Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched and worked Borders.
Boots, black Kid Leather and Cashmere, for Ladies and Children.
White Satin Shoes for Ladies.
Collars and Sleeves, and Cuffs and Collars for Ladies.
Black and White Glace Silks and coloured Silk Dress Pieces, Moire Antiques, &c.
Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Festoon Lace, Bugle Lace Trimmings, and Bugle Gymps or Dresses.
Buckles and Fancy corded Ribbon Waist Belts.
Best Paris Kid Gloves for Ladies—white, black and colored.
Paletots in black Silk, neatly trimmed.
Bijou Ties for Ladies, with Brooch Pin attached.
Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons.
Frizettes, Hair Pads, and Hair Pins.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes.
Marabout and other Fancy Feathers.
Cap Fronts for Ladies' Bonnets and Infants.
Bonnet Falls and Veils in Tulle and Lace for Brides.
Head Dresses, Bridal and Flower Wreaths.
Fashionable Hair Nets in Pearls and Gold and Steal Drops.
Ladies' Back and Children's Forehead Combs.
Also a choice assortment of Perfumery, Hair Powders, Fancy Metal Puff Boxes, Hair Pomades, Cosmetiques, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Sand Balls, Bar Soap, &c. &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully attended to.
Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.
Bombay, December, 1865.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon, Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:
Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a arge assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.
Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.
Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, this day, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Room, in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cheroot Cases, Photographic Pictures, Iron Cots, Iron Meat Scales, Opera Glasses, Charts, a small quantity of Allsopp's Pale Ale in quarts, and a few Tins of Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Copper Cooking Utensils, and various other articles.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by [illegible]. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.
And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages or Horses offering.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One remarkably light English built Phaeton (nearly new) with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.
ALSO
One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a Gentleman, leaving the presidency, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Crockery, Plated articles, &c., and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Side Board, Screens, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Lamps, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Ornaments, China Jars, and several Miscellaneous articles, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, MALABAR HILL.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Beach Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the late JOHN LONGLEY, Esq., the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea sets, plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Dining, Circular, and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Tete a Tete Couches, Drawingroom, Priedieu, and Easy Chairs, Rich Carpets, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, richly carved winged Almira, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
Carriages and Horses, Harness, Side and Hunting Saddles, Jules, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 „ T. Cloths.
1500 „ Grey Shirting.
2000 „ Chaderpots.
1000 „ Madapollams.
500 „ Jaconets.
1 Case Coloured Sarries.
1 „ Wallshades with Brackets.
2 „ Assorted Buttons and Studs.
4 „ Assorted Wall Papers and Borders.
3 „ Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
1 Case Blacking.
1 Case of Sample Toys and fancy Goods.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 15th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:
1000 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 „ „ Shirtings.
900 „ „ Jaconets.
1500 „ „ T Cloth.
10 Bales Scarlet Army Cloth.
A few Iron-folding Chairs with Cushions.
A Invoice of superior Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c.
200 Casks Glassware.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1 „ Grey Dhoties.
16 Pieces superior Carpets.
An Invoice of 81 Cases superior Oilmanstores and Perfumery from the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London.
OILMANSTORES.
Durham Mustard, Salad Oil in Pints and Decanters, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles Imperial Hot Ditto, assorted sauces, French Essence, Tart Fruit, Jams and Jellies, Mixed Orange and Lemon Peel, Patras Currants, Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.
PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.
Peppermint and other Lozenges of various kinds, assorted Comfits, Seidlitz, and Soda Powder, Permanent Ink, Calomel, Sulphate of Quinine, Magnesia, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epso, Essence Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Peppermint, Spirits of Hartshorn and Lavender, Laudanum, Balsam, Copiaebebs, Tincture of Myrrh, Brandy Bitters, Codliver Oil, Essence of Roses, Marichalbi, Verbena Boquet, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Eau de vie, Milk of Roses, Shaving Soap and Paste, Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Bear's Grease, Maccasar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Circassian Cream, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs, Soap, &c., &c.
By order of Nanjee Mudunjee, on account of Abdoolcurim Menkhan:—
50 lbs. Saffron.
AND
On account of Tulseydass Ramchund,
50 lbs. Ditto.
AT 1 P. M.
A new English-built Buggy by Marks.

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.
The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.
N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."
On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly*, 580 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as it is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.
Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—
Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.
The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.
For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described by order of Govindass Doolutdass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable Mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy.
On TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1866, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the Property of Dhurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo and South by the Property of Chow Mustur.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1836, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground with the dwelling house No. 65 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public Road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram and West by the Public Lane.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
A few casks remaining.
A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.
Bombay, 15th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.